The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7.465.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
——— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
——— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
——— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander Thomas Saunders, will be despatched on the 15th February 1870, at noon.

	Feb. 1870		Feb. 1870
Leave Bombay	15	Leave Galle	23
„ Rutnagherry	16	„ Negapatam	26
„ Vingorla	16	„ Pondicherry	27
„ Carwar	17		March.
„ Mangalore	18	„ Madras	2
„ Cannanore	19	„ Coconada	4
„ Calicut	19	„ Vizagapatam	5
„ Beypore	19	„ Bimlipatam	5
„ Cochin	20	„ Gopalpore	6
„ Tuticorin	21	„ False Point	7
„ Colombo	22	Arrive Calcutta	8

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam ship ABYSSINIA, 1,129 tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. M. H. Day, will be despatched on the 21st February, 1870, at noon.

Up.	Feb.	Down.	March.
Leave Bombay	21	Leave Bussorah	11
„ Kurrachee	25	„ Mahomerah	11
„ Guadur	28	„ Fao	11
„ Muscat March	1	„ Bushire	13
„ Bunder Abbas	3	„ Linga	15
„ Linga	4	„ Bunder Abbas	17
„ Bushire	7	„ Muscat	19
„ Fao	8	„ Guadur	21
„ Mahomerah	8	„ Kurrachee	23
Arrive Bussorah	9	Arrive Bombay	26

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

THE Steamer GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitz, will be despatched on TUESDAY next, the 15th instant, at 10 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Dwarka. For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 12th February 1870.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M.

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 14th February, 1870.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL

(Calling at HAVRE, if sufficient inducement offer).

THE first-class screw steamer LEITH, 857 tons Register, Barnetson, Commander, WILL SAIL on the 28th February.

The draught of this vessel, when fully laden, is under 18 feet, and she has already come through the Canal, with a cargo of Dead-Weight, without grounding. For Freight only to Liverpool and Havre, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES.

LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET PERE and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Marseilles, Genoa, Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Barcelona, Havre, and other Continental Ports. They have also made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Shippers will have the option, on due notice being given, of detaining at Marseilles Cotton destined for other parts of the Continent; the Freight on same to be regulated at the average rate paid by the same Steamer.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at Marseilles in French money.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandize from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

INSURANCE may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles 1 per cent.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

In accordance with the above, the new Steam Ship AFRIQUE, 3,500 tons, Captain Boland, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 28th February, and will be followed by the ASIE, 1,200 tons, Captain Lapierre, to sail about the 29th March next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 14th February, 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship EUTERPE, from London, are requested to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Cosens, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per Ship FLEUR DE LIS, from Liverpool, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS alongside immediately for their respective goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain Thomson will not be responsible for the contents or condition of any package after it leaves the ship's deck.

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the ship Fleur de Lis.

7th February 1870.

ROBERT GREY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS of the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH BURMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steamers up to 1,200 tons burthen can be thoroughly repaired and examined on it.

The Dry Dock is capable of taking in Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions to both iron and wooden ships made under European superintendence by experienced workmen.

Charges made on the Calcutta scale for work and material, except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 per cent. below Calcutta rates.

ROBERT GREY & Co.

September, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

{ To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £22. 10s. } Exclusive
{ To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34., } of Wines.

Exclusive of Transit.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every alternate Monday.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship KRISHNA, 1,550 Tons, Captain Bonfellow, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 28th February.

The following Steamer will be despatched on MONDAY the 28th February.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with straps.
½ „ Under Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars.	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
½ „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat.
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First Class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE,
BOMBAY.

		Rs.	a.	
BADHAM'S	Celebrated Wove Flannel Shirts	9	0	
BADHAM'S	„ Silk and Wool	9	8	
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Shirt	7	0	
BADHAM'S	„ French Colored Shirts	65	0	per doz.
BADHAM'S	„ White Shirts	60	0	„
BADHAM'S	„ Overland Suits	35	0	
BADHAM'S	„ Travelling Suits	35	0	
BADHAM'S	„ Silk & Wool Sleeping Suits	20	0	
BADHAM'S	„ All Wool Sleeping Suits	18	0	
BADHAM'S	„ Indian Suits for Sleeping	16	0	
BADHAM'S	„ Serge Suits	40	0	

HOSIERS, GLOVERS AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
By appointment
To His Excellency the GOVERNOR GENERAL of INDIA.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REPORT of the CITY BANK, LONDON.

At a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS, held at the LONDON TAVERN, on TUESDAY, 18th January, 1870.

Directors.

JOHN JONES, Esq., Chairman.

John Campbell, Esq.	William Macnaughtan, Esq.
Henry Vigurs East, Esq.	William Simpson, Esq.
John Hackblock, Esq.	Jonathan Thorp, Esq.
Andrew Lawrie, Esq.	James E. Vanner, Esq.
Robert Lloyd, Esq.	George Young, Esq.
Wm. McArthur, Esq., M.P.	

Managers.

JOHN WOOLMORE DUNCAN.—ALFRED G. KENNEDY.

Branch Offices.

No. 34, Old Bondstreet—Edward G. Mullins.
Nos. 159 & 160, Tottenham-court-road.—Alfred Gliddon.
No. 25, Ludgate-hill.—William Herbage.

The "Register of Shareholders" and "Register of Transfer" having been duly authenticated, the following Report was read, viz.:—

"The Accounts of 'Liabilities and Assets' and of 'Profit and Loss,' presented herewith, show that,—after providing for Interest on Current and Deposit Accounts, and for Bad and Doubtful Debts,—the gross Profits of the Bank for the six months ending 31st December last (including £271 5s. 2d. brought from the previous half-year) amount to £46,030 8s. 10d.

"The Directors therefore, having also provided for the Current Expenses and Rebate of Interest on Bills Discounted but not yet due, declare a dividend at the rate of £7 per cent. per annum—free of Income-tax—and add £5,000 to the Reserve Fund, which now amounts to £90,000. The balance, £398 10s. 1d., is carried to the new Profit and Loss Account.

"The Dividend will be payable on and after the 25th instant."

The Dividend was then declared for the Half-year ending the 31st December last, at and after the rate of £7 per cent. per annum on the paid-up Capital, free of Income-tax.

It was resolved unanimously—

That the Report just read be received and adopted.

That the best thanks of this Meeting be given to the Chairman and Directors for their careful conduct of the Bank.

That our thanks be also given to the Managers and other officers of the Bank.

(Signed) JOHN JONES, Chairman.

Extracted from the Minutes.

C. J. WORTH, Secretary.

THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS ON THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

Dr.		£ s. d.
To Capital paid up, viz., £10 per Share on 50,000 Shares		500,000 0 0
To amount of Reserved Fund		85,000 0 0
To amount due by the Bank on Current and Deposit Accounts, Letters of Credit, &c.	£2,521,208 3 3	
To acceptances against Cash in hand, Bankers' Bills, and approved Securities	2,536,449 4 6	5,057,657 7 9
To Profit and Loss, for the Balance of that Account, after providing for Bad and Doubtful Debts, viz.:—		
Surplus Profit brought forward from last Half-year	£271 5 2	
Since added	£45,759 3 8	46,030 8 10
		£5,688,687 16 7
Cr.		£ s. d.
By Exchequer Bills, East India Debentures, and Government Securities		334,421 8 1
By Cash in hand, at Bank of England, and at Call		487,024 1 8
By other Securities, including Bills discounted and Loans		4,816,664 13 4
By Bank Premises in Threadneedle-street, Old Bond-street, Tottenham-court-road, and Ludgate-hill; Furniture, Fixtures, &c		50,577 13 6
		£5,688,687 16 7

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDING THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1869.

Dr.		£ s. d.
To Current Expenses, including Salaries, Rent, Stationery, Directors' Remuneration, Proportion of Building Expenses, Income Tax, &c.		17,520 6 6
To Amount carried to Profit and Loss New Account, being Rebate on Bills discounted not yet due		5,611 12 3
To Amount transferred to Reserved Fund in addition to £85,000 already at the credit of that Account		5,000 0 0
To Dividend Account for the payment of a Dividend at the rate of £7 per cent. per annum, upon £500,000, amount of paid-up Capital upon 50,000 Shares		17,500 0 0
To undivided Profit transferred to Profit and Loss New Account		398 10 1
		£46,030 8 10
Cr.		£ s d
By Balance brought down, after providing for Bad and Doubtful Debts, viz:—		
Surplus Profit brought forward from last Half-year	£ 271 5 2	
Since added	45,759 3 8	46,030 8 10
		£ 46,030 8 10

We have examined and approved the above Accounts,

OWEN LEWIS } Auditors.
JOHN CURRY }

THE CITY BANK, LONDON.

Incorporated by Royal Charter, A D 1855.

Head Office—(Corner of Finch-lane), Threadneedle-street.

Branch Offices { No. 34, Old Bond-street. / Nos. 159 and 160, Tottenham-court-road. / No. 25, Ludgate-hill.

Subscribed Capital (50,000 Shares of £20 each)	£ 1,000,000 0 0
Paid-up Capital	500,000 0 0
Reserved Fund	90,000 0 0

Current Accounts are made up to the 30th of June and the 31st of December in each year; and if the Credit Balance shall not, at any time during the half-year, have been below £500, interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum is allowed on the minimum Monthly Balances. If not below £200, interest at the rate of 1 per cent per annum is allowed on the minimum Monthly Balances; but if under £200, no interest is allowed; in cases where a remunerative Balance is not maintained, a small charge for Commission is made. Parties keeping Current Accounts have the privilege of drawing Cheques—of having approved Bills discounted—of obtaining Loans upon negotiable Securities—of depositing Bills, Coupons, &c., for collection,—and of lodging with the Bank, Deeds and other valuable property in the Fire-proof Strong-Rooms for safe custody.

Deposit Accounts.—Money, in amounts of £10 and upwards, is received from the public generally,—subject to seven days' notice of withdrawal, and interest is allowed thereon at the current rate of the day; the Bank notifying any change in the rate of Interest by Advertisement in one or more of the leading London newspapers. If the money be withdrawn within a fortnight no Interest is allowed. Persons having Current Accounts can transfer any portion of their Credit Balance to Deposit Account.

The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private, is undertaken by the Bank.

Letters of Credit, payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns and Cities of the World, are granted. Mercantile and Marginal Credits are also granted by the Bank.

Circular Notes are issued by the Bank, addressed to all, and payable at any, of the places on the Continent where the Bank has an Agent.

Dividends, &c., on Government and other Stocks, Annuities, Pensions, &c., are received for customers of the Bank without charge; the purchase and sale of Stocks, Shares, and Securities are also undertaken; and every description of Banking business is transacted.

The Officers and Clerks of the Bank are pledged not to disclose the transactions of any of its Customers.

London, January 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL,
GRANT ROAD.

Sole Lessee ... Mr. DAVE CARSON.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

TUESDAY, 15th FEBRUARY, 1870.

ANOTHER GREAT ATTRACTION.

ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.

CLASSICAL COMEDY,
AND
LAUGHABLE FARCE,

The Curtain will rise at 9 o'clock precisely to Tom Taylor's Esq.'s, celebrated Comedy, in three Acts, entitled,

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP.

John Mildmay	Mr. H. Richardson.
Captain Hawksley	Mr. F. H. Pollock.
Dunbilk	Mr. O. Deering.
Mr. Potter	Mr. E. D. Haygarth.
Mr. Markham	Mr. Cull.
Mr. Langford	Mr Boyce.
Mr. Jessop	Mr. Tanner.
Mr. Gimlet (a Detective)	Mr. S. Herberte.
Mrs. Sternhold	Miss Waddy Deering.
Mrs. Mildmay	Mrs. H. Richardson.

OVERTURE ... Orchestra

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with the

LAUGHABLE FARCE
OF THE
ROUGH DIAMOND.

Sir William Evergreen	Mr. W. South.
Captain Blenheim	Mr. F. H. Pollock.
Lord Plato	Mr. O. Deering.
Cousin Joe	Mr. H. Richardson.
Lady Plato	Miss FANNY WISEMAN.
Margery	Mrs. H. Richardson.

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s, where a plan of the Theatre can be seen.

Doors open at 8-15. Performance commences at 9 P.M.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16th,
THE MINSTRELS,
WITH
DAVE CARSON
AS THE
INTELLIGENT YOUTH.

THE NEW VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

GREAT SUCCESS
OF THE
STAR COMBINATION TROUPE.

The above Company will give their

SECOND ENTERTAINMENT
ON
WEDNESDAY, 16th FEBRUARY, 1870.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NEW SONGS,
NEW BALLADS,
NEW SOLOS,
CHARACTERISTIC DANCES,
&c., &c., &c.,

SEE PROGRAMME.

TICKETS at SOUNDY'S.

First Class	Rs. 5	Third Class	Rs. 2
Second Class	„ 3	Fourth „	„ 1

HARVEY'S
NATIONAL
CIRCUS

HAS ARRIVED, AND WILL SHORTLY APPEAR.

EQUESTRIANS,
ACROBATS,
GYMNASTS,
AND A
STUD OF HIGHLY TRAINED HORSES.

NOTICE.—Consignees of CARGO per ship CLARENDON, from London, are requested to send Delivery Orders with Bills of Lading for countersignature to the undersigned, and to SEND BOATS alongside at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain Davis without further information at the risk and expense of the concerned.

PALLONJEE FRAMJEE DUBASH,
Agent for the ship Clarendon.

THE BOMBAY ROYAL SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY (Limited).—The Registered Office of this Company has been REMOVED THIS DAY from No. 23 Shamajee Hassajee Street, to No. 149 MANDVI BUNDER DONGRY COOLIE STREET.

NURSEY KESSOWJEE,
Secretary, Treasurer and Agent.

Bombay, 14th February 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that any person or persons having CLAIMS against Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE GRIFFISS, Church Street, Mazagon, should send in their claim within three days from this date. The undersigned would not hold himself responsible for any debt that his wife, Virginia Griffiss, may contract after this date. GEORGE GRIFFISS.

Bombay, 15th February 1870.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED has just received a choice and best selection of the following MILLINERY, which can be had at a moderate price:—

Ladies' and Girls' Hats and Bonnets, of the latest fashion.
Boys' Hats, ditto.
Satin and Sanssenet Ribbons, of various colours and sizes.
French Flowers and Feathers.
Ladies' Kid Gloves, of all colours and sizes.
Also other Fancy Goods.

D. CURSETJEE, Milliner.

No. 28, opposite the Oriental Bank.

PROSPECTUS OF A NEW DAILY PUBLICATION TO BE CALLED THE "BOMBAY ADVERTISING JOURNAL."

THIS PAPER, which it is proposed to issue in the style and form of the "Calcutta Exchange Gazette," a Publication long recognised as a most useful advertizing medium in the Bengal Presidency, will be devoted exclusively to Advertisements, Notices, and Information, important to the Public at large.

It will be extensively circulated

FREE OF CHARGE

every morning (Sundays excepted), delivered at Private Residences, Public Offices, and Places of Business, in all parts of the Island.

Copies will be posted daily at convenient Public places in the Fort, and forwarded to the principal Towns in the Presidency.

The Charges for Advertisements have been fixed at minimum Rates, viz:—

SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS OF TEN LINES AND UNDER:

First Insertion	Rs. 3
Second do.	„ 2
Third & succeeding Insertion	„ 1

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS:

First Insertion	As. 4 per line.
Second „	„ 2-6 Pies per line.
Third & succeeding Insertion	„ 1-6 „ do.

Continuous and standing Advertisements for long periods will be arranged for by Agreement.

Advertisements for insertion in the "Bombay Advertising Journal" will be received by us, at our Offices,

SASSOONS' BUILDINGS, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, OPPOSITE THE MINT.

The first Number will be issued with all possible despatch.

COLLEY, MADELEY, & Co.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS AND STATIONERY, &c., RECEIVED BY THE S.S. CHINA.

	Rs.	
Engineers' and Contractors' Almanac for 1870	0	12
Tyndall's Faraday, a Discoverer	2	4
Alford's New Testament	2	4
Farrar's Families of Speech	3	12
Trollope's The Warden	1	0
Barchester Towers	1	4
The Irish Land Question. By Mills	1	10
Tennyson's Idylls of the King (Complete edn.)	7	8
Elementary Magnetism. By Parson	0	12
Atchley's Price Book for 1870	2	8
Diseases of the Mouth. By Garretson	20	0
Galton on the Construction of Hospitals	2	4
The Starling. By McLeod	3	12
Dove in the Eagle's Nest	3	12
Albert Nyanza. By Baker	4	12
Marvels of Architecture. By Donald	3	4
Elam's Medicine, Disease, and Death	2	4
Notes on Asthma. By Thorowgood	2	8
Year Book of Photography for 1870	0	12
British Journal Photographic Almanac for 1870	13	8
Hart's Annual Army List for 1870	13	8
Forbes's Baital Pachesi	5	12
Oliver's Indian Botany	4	4
Horses and Stables. By Col. Fitzwygram	9	8
Czerney's 101 Exercises for the Pianoforte	4	0

STATIONERY.

A fresh consignment of all kinds of De La Rue's best Letter and Note Paper, with Envelopes to match.

Ruled Foolscap (per quire)	0	10
Unruled „	0	8
French „	0	6
Royal „	1	8
Sealing Wax, (per lb.) De La Rue's best	3	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

Egg Trays, beautifully carved, with three Cups	3	8
Bread Plate, neatly finished	4	0
Bread Knife	3	12
Butter Knife	1	8
Butter Pot (of Cut glass on stand)	5	0
—— Ditto—with Pepper and Sellers and Egg Cups, complete on stand	9	0
A New Toy—The Magnetic Lovers; most amusing	1	0
An English Concertina, by Wheatstone, with electro-plated Keys; in box complete; second-hand	90	0

Bombay, 14th February 1870. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FANCY DRESS BALL.—FOR SALE, at the New Cloth Bazaar in Mombadevi, Silk Gauze and Satin Gold Brocades and embroidered Muslins. Apply at the shop of PURSHOTUM GEERTHUR.

REWARD.—LOST, on SATURDAY EVENING last, on Warden Road, Breach Candy, an AMETHYST BROOCH, set in gold. Whoever will bring the same to S. T., care of the Office of this Paper, shall be handsomely rewarded.

14th February 1870.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. CHINA, from Suez, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
s. s. SYRIA, from Southampton, 15th January.
„ POONAH, from Marseilles, 23rd January.
UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex
„ NYANZA, from Southampton, 8th January.
„ MINIA, from Liverpool, 9th January.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 14th February 1870.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN CENSUS FOR 1870.

THE AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT having ordered a General Census to be taken for the year 1870, all AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS who, though residing in India, wish to be recognized as such and to preserve their nationality, are hereby invited to call at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, 30 Medow Street, Bombay, between 12 and 2 o'clock, or at the Consulates at Calcutta or Madras, for filling up the several heads of the official Census Tables. Those Austro-Hungarian subjects in whose residence no Austro-Hungarian Consular Officer exists, or who are prevented from appearing personally at the abovementioned offices, are requested to send to the nearest Consulate full particulars of their name, age, family, profession and birthplace.

The Census will be CLOSED after the expiration of one month from the date of this Notice.

A. C. GUMPERT, Kr., F. J. & C.,
I. & R. Austro-Hungarian Consul.

Bombay, 15th February 1870.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On THURSDAY the 17th instant, Messrs. BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co. will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, in Meadow Street, Fort, the handsomely open carved Blackwood HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., &c., of a Gentleman proceeded to Europe, the same comprising plated glass and porcelain wares, the furniture consisting of square, dining, circular, pier, sofa, washing and dressing tables; easy, folding, long arm and rocking chairs; coversation and full backed couches and sofas with silk and imitation leather lining and springs, with drawing-room chairs to match; English brass and carved blackwood four posts bedsteads and camp cot, with and without matrasses and curtains; teapoys, hatstand, dumb waiter, wardrobe, chest of drawers, screen, valuable engravings in maple and gilt frames, carpets, musical boxes, plated and bronzed 1 & 2 lights hanging and glass pedestal table argand lamps, children's perambulators, photographic frames, table ornaments and sundries.

Also,

A first rate square mahogany Pianoforte, by John Broadwood & Sons, London.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.

Bombay, 14th February 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act 1866, and of the EAST INDIA BANK (in Liquidation).

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Petition for the winding up of the abovenamed Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 14th day of February 1870, presented to the Honorable Mr. Justice Westropp, one of the Judges of the said High Court, by Byramjee Pestonjee Capra and Amiroodeen Abdool Lateef, shareholders in the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the said Mr. Justice Westropp on MONDAY the 7th day of March 1870, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose, and a copy of the Petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—Dated this 14th day of February 1870.

KEIR, PRESCOT & WINTER,
Solicitors for the Petitioners.

BEZIQUE.

A supply of this Game just received; per case,
From Cash Rs. 2 to Credit Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE
FOR
LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION, BROKERAGE, CONTRACT, LANDING and CLEARING, COMMISSION, &c., &c.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO,
No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort.

N.B.—Orders attended to promptly. Sufficient security furnished. Terms exceedingly moderate.

GOLD MEDAL, BROACH EXHIBITION.

KEYLESS WATCHES, Gold and Silver, of every description
SILVER HUNTERS, warranted for 2 years. Price Rs. 50.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

OFFICE CLOCKS, Patent Lever, Rs. 25.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MARBLE and ALABASTER CLOCKS, a great variety in stock. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 500.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

FOR THE BOMBAY RACES, 1870.—A Splendid Gold Semi-Hunting Stop WATCH, making fifths (5ths) of Seconds. Also several CHRONOGRAPHS.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY,
No. 9, MARINE STREET, FORT,
Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

WENHAM LAKE ICE on SALE, wholesale and retail.

Pass Books for Monthly Credit Accounts available at Fort or Byculla Office.

Particular attention paid to the execution of out-station orders.

Orders from out-stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

Orders by Telegraph should mention Bombay reference.

TOBACCO on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and Corner of Clare and Bellasis Roads, Byculla.

GOLDEN ORANGE HONEY DEW, 1 to 5 lbs., Rs. 1-8 per lbs., 20 lbs. and upwards at Re. 1 per lb.

VIRGINIA PLUM, 1 to 5 lbs. Re. 1 per lb.; 20 lbs. and upwards 14 annas per pound.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

SUNDRY ARTICLES of American Import on SALE at the WENHAM LAKE ICE COMPANY'S OFFICES, No. 9, Marine Street, Fort, and corner of Clare and Bellasis Road, Byculla.

Kerosine Oil—best refined.

900 Ash oars, 9 to 18 feet long	5 as. per foot.
100 barrels Navy Bread, 8,703 lbs	Rs. 10 per cwt.
Platform Scales, weighing 1,200 lbs	„ 125 each.
Do. „ 800 „	„ 100 „
American Union Scales	„ 30 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs	„ 15 „
Do. 4 „	„ 10 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz.	„ 10 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins	„ 6 per doz.
Do. Oysters, „	„ 6 „
Condensed Milk	„ 12 „
American Cheese	„ 1 per lb.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

KEROSINE OIL STREET LAMPS.—The undersigned have in stock a large supply of Victoria and Washington Street Lamps, as well as the internal parts of Victoria Street Lamps, which can be used in any ordinary Street lantern.

The Victoria or Washington Street Lamps are in extensive use in Bombay, throughout the Presidency, and in the Native States. They are adapted for Verandahs, Gardens, or any out-door lighting where a lamp is required that neither wind nor rain affects.

Orders from Out-Stations must be accompanied by Cash or reference for payment in Bombay.

FARNHAM & Co.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON.
SUCCESSORS TO
MESSRS. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY & Co.,
22 Apollo Street, opposite Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention:—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
Anti-Corrosive Paint.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Fire Engines complete.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Corrugated Hoop Iron.
Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows
Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows,
A quantity of best American Flour in barrels.
Corrugated Iron.
Canvas
Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins.
Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine.
Paper for Mill use.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

SEASON 1869-70.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
APOLLO HOUSE, BOMBAY,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,
By Appointment
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN,
SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G.C.B., K.S.I., and
The present Viceroy and Governor General, His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the EARL MAYO, K.P.,

INVITE inspection to their spacious Warehouse, which has received extensive additions in all Departments, such as will enable them to meet the requirements of all.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Fine Brown Cotton Socks, per dozen	12 8 to 24 0
Balbriggan embroidered Silk	25 0 to 28 0
Striped and Fancy Cotton	14 0 to 25 0
Lisle Thread, plain and striped	21 0 to 25 0
Fine Merino, plain Colours	15 0 to 18 0
Extra Superfine, plain and striped	18 0 to 24 0
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikarees, per pair	6 0
Badham's Celebrated India Gauze Vests, each	5 8 to 6 8
Pure Merino Vests	3 8 to 4 8
Pure Grey ditto	5 8 to 6 8
India Gauze Pants, per pair	9 0
Pure Merino ditto	6 0
Pure Grey ditto	7 8
Striped Cotton Bathing Drawers, per pair	2 8
Knitted Wool Cardigan Jackets, with long Sleeves, each	10 8

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Long Cloth Shirts, per dozen	45 0
Long Cloth, Linen Cuffs and Fronts, do.	65 0
Dress, plain plaited, each	7 0
Dress, embroidered, each	10 0 to 30 0
French Printed, all patterns	60 0 to 70 0
Spun Silk, all colours, each	12 8
Wove and Printed Flannels, each	10 0
Silk and Wool, each	10 8
Wove Flax, a new material, cool and absorbing, shrinkless, each	8 8

The price quoted for Flannels are of the best quality only, all thoroughly shrunk.

SCARF AND TIE DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Grand Duke, each	2 8 to 3 0
The Rotton Row	3 0
Gentleman's Scarf	3 0
The Bond Street	3 0
The O. K. Thing	3 0
Scarf of the Period	3 0
The Windsor	2 8 to 4
The new shape White Dress Tie, per doz.	6 0 to 8
Rich embroidered Cambric, per dozen	12 0
Black and Coloured Ties	1 0 to 1 12

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
Overland Trunks	20 0 to 30 0
Ladies' do. fitted with Tray, &c.	45 0 to 50 0
Solid Leather Portmanteaus, fitted with Patent Locks	55 0 to 73 0
Do. for Railway, 9 inches high	21 0 to 35 0
Courier Bags	5 0 to 16 0
Clothes Bags	5 8 to 6 8
Witney Rugs, 6 feet long	12 8 to 18 8
Scarlet Blankets, each	12 8
English Overland Chairs Rs. 10,	12 8 to 15 0
Rug Straps	2 0
Cholera Belts	3 8 to 5 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits	20 0
Wove Flannel Sleeping Suits	20 0
Spun Silk do.	25 0

Highly recommended for the use of Travellers.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

	Rs a. Rs. a.
Dress Hats, best quality	14 0
Drab Shells	10 0 to 12 0
Opera	12
High Jerome Cantab Isis Marlboro' Worthing Blenheim } Black and Drab }	7 8
Richmond Straw under	8 8
Elwood's Shooting, Hunting, and Riding Helmets	10 0 to 16 0
High Crown with Felt Turban	18 0
Canvas for Boating or Cricket	7 8
The New White Regulation for Civil or Military Wear	18 to 22

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.

	Rs. a. Rs. a.
The Don (the latest production). Pall Mall Belgium Shakspeare Regent Indian West End	Three-fold, all Linen. Rs. 7 p. doz.
The above with Ties attached	Rs. 1 8

WOOLLEN DEPARTMENT.

New Bordered and Scotch Angolas. } For Trousers.
Riding Cords, and Whip Cords }
White and Fancy Vestings
Fancy Coatings
Irish Frieze
Superfine West of England Black Cloth for Dress Suits
Blue Venetian for Morning and Walking.

A Large Ready-made Stock for the convenience of Travellers passing through Bombay, suitable for a Land or Sea journey for any climate.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
INDIAN HOSIERS
AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

MRS. GODFREY,
MILLINER & DRESSMAKER.
28, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY,

BEGS to inform the Ladies of Bombay and Outstations that she has received her first Consignment of Millinery for the Season, consisting of Dress Bonnets, Hats—trimmed and untrimmed, new Parasols, Flowers, Feathers, Velvets, Shot Silks and Satin, Brooch and Plain Grenadines, Wedding Wreaths and Veils Tarleton in all colours, Muslins, &c., &c.

Superior French Kid Gloves	Rs. 2-8 per pair.
Paris Kid Gloves	1-8 „

JOONUS TYEB,
Civil, Naval, and Military Tailor and Outfitter, Habit Maker.
No. 9, Meadow Street, Bombay.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

JOONUS TYEB respectfully solicits a continuance of the support he has received for the past 15 years. His Season's Stock just to hand, consisting of Mixed Silks, Meltons, Diagonals, Venetians, Oxford and Cambridge Coatings, Fancy Doe Skins, Tweeds, Angolas, Heathers, Bedfords, Cords, Whip Cords, and all the latest Patterns in Trousering.

A large variety of Patterns in Washing Quilting, Cotton and Linen, for Vests.

Military Requirements.

Full dress Sword Belts.
Full dress Sword Knots.
Full Dress Sash.
Brass and Steel Scabbards.
Gold and Silver Crowns and Stars.
Infantry Gold Lace.
Oak Leaf Lace.
Gold Lace Cap Peaks.
Uniforms of every description made to order.

A very large assortment of Cotton and Linen, Drills, Kharkee, Imperials, &c, for washing suits and Shikarring.

Fancy Department.

A nice selection of Silk Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gent's Shirt Collars in every shape, Gent's Shirts, Socks, Braces, Handkerchiefs, Undervests, Drawers, &c., &c., Travelling Wrappers, Railway Rugs in sizes, Leather Straps, &c., &c. Scotch Mauds, Portmanteaus, Hat Cases, Silk Umbrellas, Walking Sticks, Dog Cart Umbrellas.

Hats of almost every description, at very moderate prices.

Gentlemen may depend that every order entrusted to us shall have our best and earliest attention with a guarantee of a perfect fit, our establishment being entirely under European management.

JOONUS TYEB, Outfitter.

9 Meadow Street, Bombay.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

Orders from Out-stations must be Accompanied by Remittances or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c

UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.

December, 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—The Executive Engineer, Kirkee, is prepared to receive TENDERS on or before the 15th instant, for the construction of a POWDER MAGAZINE, with subsidiary Buildings and Compound Wall.

2. Plans and Specifications may be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Kirkee, during office hours.

3. The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. S. HOWARD,
Executive Engineer, Kirkee.

Executive Engineer's Office, Kirkee, 2nd February 1870.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the BOMBAY AUXILIARY to the BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY is appointed to be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY the 15th instant, at 5 P.M., when a Report of its proceedings for the past year will be submitted.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, President of the Society, will occupy the chair.

The attendance of the Friends of the Society is respectfully invited.

D. C. BOYD, }
J. S. S. ROBERTSON, } Secretaries.

Bombay, 10th February 1870.

THE DUKE of EDINBURGH.—The LECTURE on the PEDIGREE of our ROYAL FAMILY, by the author of "Papinian," "The Worthies of Westmorland," &c. (Serjeant Atkinson), will be given at the FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at six P.M.

The proceeds are to be divided between the Bombay Diocesan Board of Education, The Alexandra and Bhau Dajee Girls' Schools. Tickets to be had at the Institute. Dr. Bhau Dajee, late High Sheriff of Bombay, in the chair.

Reserve Seats	One Rupee
Non-reserved	Eight Annas.

12th February 1870.

EAST INDIA BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the abovenamed Bank WILL BE HELD at the Registered Office in Bombay Green, on WEDNESDAY the 16th day of February next, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of considering Resolutions to the following effect, viz:—

1 That the proceedings of the Liquidators in all matters connected with the liquidation are hereby approved of, adopted, and confirmed.

2 To receive the resignation of the present Liquidators, and to appoint some person or persons to formally complete the liquidation.

CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY.
BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE GHANDY.

Bombay, 1st February 1870.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—TENDERS are invited for the RECONSTRUCTION of CERTAIN WORKS and ADDITIONS and ALTERATIONS to STATIONS between Egutpoora and Munmar on the North East Line.

The Specification, General Condition, Schedule of Prices and List of Works, &c., may be seen, and particulars ascertained, on application to the Deputy Chief Engineer, Fort, on and after the 11th instant.

The Tenders, endorsed "Tenders for Works between Egutpoora and Munmar, to be addressed and submitted to the undersigned not later than the 22nd instant.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

H. P. LeMESURIER, Agent.

Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 10th Feb. 1870.

ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY, (in Liquidation)—NOTICE.—A MEETING of the Shareholders of the ELPHINSTONE INSURANCE COMPANY (in Liquidation) WILL BE HELD at the office of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on TUESDAY, the 1st March 1870, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the accounts of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the affairs of the Company have been finally wound up.

JAMES RANKEN, } Liquidators Elphinstone Insu-
A. E ASHLEY, } rance Company.

Bombay, 2nd February 1870.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY (Limited).

THE TELEGRAPH LINES of this Company are now OPEN for the TRANSMISSION of PRIVATE MESSAGES from this country to the United Kingdom.

The charge for a Message of Ten Words from Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, or any other place west of Chittagong will be £1 17s. sterling.

Messages intended for this line will be received at all the Government Telegraph Stations throughout India, and in order to ensure their safe transmission should be marked by the sender "Via Indo-European Line."

FRERE LAND AND PIER COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at their office in Rampart Row west, up to 12 o'clock noon of the 21st February current, for the repairing of Canal Walls, completion of Lock Gate and Timber Docks, making and repairing Roads, levelling and reclaiming ground, and for such other work as is shown in Specification, which may be seen by intending Contractors on application.

Tenderers under a former advertisement will be at liberty to amend their tenders.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract may obtain all further information necessary by applying at the office of the Company.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender, and the person or persons whose tender may be accepted will be required to enter into an agreement for the due and proper performance of the work.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the amount of the tenders.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for the Construction and Completion of Canals, &c."

By order of the Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th February 1870.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

In the matter of Act X of 1866, and of the EAST INDIA BANK (in Liquidation).

UPON reading the Affidavit of Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandee, the Liquidator of the abovenamed Bank, and on hearing Mr. Hurrell, on behalf of the said Liquidator, I do order that the amount due for dividends, at the rate of seven Rupees per Share, now payable to Shareholders entitled to dividends from the abovenamed Bank, not claimed on or before the First day of March next, be paid into the hands of the Accountant of this Honourable Court, to abide the further order of the Court. And I lastly order that notice of this order be given by Advertisement in the local Daily Papers.—Dated this First day of February 1870. C. SARGENT.

MANISTY AND HURRELL,
Solicitors to the Liquidators.

NOTICE.—Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February 1870, at 3 P.M., by order of the Executor of the late SAMUEL LAWFORD ACLAND, Esq., deceased, the following piece of LANDED PROPERTY, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, commonly called or known by the name of Lalbaugee, together with the beal, date, mangoe and other trees standing and growing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the Mazagon (formerly Mahim) District, in the village of Worlee, containing by admeasurement six thousand five hundred and ninety-five square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by ground now or lately belonging to Raghoba Junnajee, on the west partly by ground belonging to Dadajee Habajee and partly by a public road leading from Bombay to Worlee, on the north by ground now or lately belonging to Pandoorang Juswanjee and others, and on the south partly by Govon and partly by ground belonging to Wittoba Trimbuckjee.

Further particulars and the conditions of sale may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

ACLAND, PRENTIS, & BISHOP,
Solicitors to the Executors.

Bombay, 19th January 1870.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that an ADJOURNED QUARTERLY MEETING of the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY, will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on MONDAY, the 21st day of February 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the Address to be presented by the Corporation of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

I HEREBY also give NOTICE, that immediately after the business of the Adjourned Quarterly Meeting is terminated, a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held, when the following business will be considered:—

1. Government Resolution No. 5,357, dated 7th December 1869, requesting the Bench of Justices to consider the propriety of increasing their contribution to the Survey of the Town and Island of Bombay.
2. Government Resolution No. 3063, dated 24th December 1869, on the subject of taking a General Census of India in 1870.
3. Government Resolution No. 32 C. W.—106 of 1870, dated the 14th ultimo, on the subject of outer Back Bay Road.
4. Proposition of the Municipal Commissioner in reference to the above.
5. The nomination of the Standing and Finance Committees of the Bench for 1870.
6. The nomination of Visiting Justices for the Bombay Jails for the year 1870,
7. Letter from the Clerk to the Justices, applying for leave of absence.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 11th February 1870.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

A REGATTA will take place on THURSDAY the 3rd March, under the patronage of His Excellency Sir R. S. VESEY FITZGERALD, K.C.S.I., when the following PRIZES will be offered for competition:—

FIRST RACE—Sailing Match for Ships' Boats, of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance fee Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50; third (given by the Commodore of the Club), Rs. 30; and fourth, Rs. 25.

SECOND RACE—Sailing Match for the Augusta (schooner) and Water Queen, Sea Queen, Cinderella, and Ianthe (lateen), handicapped. Entrance Rs. 15. First prize, Rs. 175; second, Rs. 50.

THIRD RACE—Sailing Match for Yachts, of cutter and schooner rigs. Time allowance for tonnage according to Club's scale. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 30.

FOURTH RACE—Sailing Match for Yachts, of lateen and sliding gunter rigs. Time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 10. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 30.

FIFTH RACE—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. No time allowance for tonnage. Entrance Rs. 5. First prize, Rs. 95; second Rs. 30 (if more than two boats start).

SIXTH RACE—Rowing Match for 4-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters, limited to 25 feet over all. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 50; second, Rs. 20.

SEVENTH RACE—Rowing Match for double-banked Launches or Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs. 100; second, Rs. 50.

EIGHTH RACE—Rowing Match for 5 or 6-oared Gigs, Jolly Boats, or Ships' Cutters. Entrance Rs. 5. Not fewer than four boats to start. First prize, Rs 70; second, Rs. 40; third, Rs. 20.

The course for the Sailing Matches will be from flag-ship stationed below Dolphin Rock to a flag-boat near the south end of Caranjah shoal, thence round the inner light ship and back to the flag-ship, arriving between her and a flag-boat moored outside of her. Yachts of the second race twice round the course; all others once round.

The course for the Rowing Matches will be from the flag-ship to a flag-boat moored near Oyster Rock and back.

The Sailing Rules of the Bombay Yacht Club (excepting No. 1) will be observed at this Regatta, and such additional regulations as the Committee may think it advisable to make for the occasion.

Entries and entrance money for the different races must be sent in to the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, 24th February, with particulars as to rig and tonnage, and the distinguishing flag intended to be carried.

JAMES RANKEN, } Joint Honorary Secretaries.
E. DOERING, }

Bombay, 8th February 1870.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

PUBLISHED by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

THE DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT gives the MAXIMUM PRICES of all the ARTICLES sold in the ARTHUR CRAWFORD MARKETS. Delivered daily to Subscribers to the "Bombay Gazette" for ONE RUPEE a MONTH. Single Copies, One Anna each. Those wishing to subscribe will please apply to the Manager. "Bombay Gazette."

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
WINE MERCHANTS
TO
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842,
in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. beg to draw attention to the following selection of their well known Wines and Spirits, fresh supplies of which have recently arrived:—

The Finest Dry CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand.)

		Rs. as.
MAGNUMS, finest dry	(Labelled)	74 0
FINEST DRY Sparkling, gold foil	„ Qts.	36 0
FINEST SPARKLING, silver foil	„ „	32 0
GOOD SPARKLING, do.	„ „	27 0

(Also in Pints at Rs. 19-8, Rs. 17-8, and Rs. 14-8.)

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

	Rs. as.
COGNAC, Old Pale......Black capsule	32 0
COGNAC, Superior Pale...Yellow capsule	28 0
COGNAC, Pale ......White capsule	25 0
OLD JAMAICA RUM	22 0
OLD TOM, GIN, 1st Quality	21 0
GENEVA (1 dozen Flasks in a case)	21 0
IRISH WHISKEY	28 0
SCOTCH WHISKEY	21 0

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 0
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 8
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light gold color, Nutty and Dry.	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an invalid's wine, full and fruity	30 0	
1st Qlty. BLACK SEAL, a Dessert wine, mature	24 8	14 0
2nd „ RED SEAL, a good wine	18 0	10 8

BORDEAUX.

(Our own Brand.)

		Qts. Rs. as.	Pts. Rs. as.
CHATEAU MOUTON...Gold capsule	per doz.	30 0	16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN...Black capsule	„	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU PALMER...Blue capsule	„	22 0	12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE...Yellow capsule	„	18 8	10 8
ST. JULIEN......Green capsule	„	17 0	10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac) ......Red capsule	„	15 8	9 0
MEDOC ......White capsule	„	13 8	
HAUT SAUTERNES......Red capsule	„	22 0	12 0

For particulars of their other Wines, CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. refer their friends and the public to their General Price List.

Orders are executed for not less than 1 dozen quarts or 2 dozen pints of any Wine or Spirit.

DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

HAVING granted Mr. J. J. BORDES, Wine Merchant and Ship Owner in Bordeaux, the monopoly for selling and importing our WINES in Bombay and the Malabar Coast, all Orders and Indents for the same are to be addressed to him or his Agents.

JULES MUMM & Co.

Rheims, 27th November 1868.

PARTICIPATION CHARENTAISE LA GRANDE MARQUE COGNAC.

London Offices (for the trade only), 22 & 23, Gt. Tower Street.
V. JOUANNET, Managing Director, Cognac.
E. VIGNIER, Manager of the United Kingdom.

The largest holders of Vintage 1835 and Old Brandies of the first growth, which can be obtained from all the Wine and Spirit Merchants of India, or can be procured by them, as large consignments have been shipped to the Ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Kurrachee, and Rangoon.

Blue Label, 6 years.	Yellow Label, 11 years.
Red Label, 14 years.	White Label, 18 to 40 years.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Carbonell's Sherry	Rs. 30 per doz.
„ Port	„ 30 „
Delbruck Fils' St. Jullien Claret	„ 12 „
M. P. Guimaraen's Sherry	„ 20 „
„ „ old Pale dry.	„ 28 „
„ Claret	„ 14 „
„ „ Superior...	„ 26 „
J. Sandbach & Son's Sherry	„ 24 „
Wauchope Moodie & Hope's Sherry	„ 25 „
Langguth and Kayser's Sparkling Moselle, Nonpareil	„ 30 „
„ and Kayser's Sparkling Muscatel	„ 24 „
„ „ „ Plain	„ 22 „

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(Late R. Todd & James.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN COMPANY (Limited), Agents for the above well known Firm, HAVE ON SALE at their Godowns the following WINES, &c.:—

	Per dozen.
CHAMPAGNE, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnums	Rs. 90
Do. do. do.	40
Do. do. do. Half Pints	12
Do. do. do. a Crown	33
MOSELLE, Sparkling 1st quality	36
Do. Fine do. Brand a Crown	30
HOCK, Sparkling, Brand a Crown	30
Do. Fine Still, Red Seal	18
Do. Superior, Green Seal	40
SHERRY, Pale, Blue Seal	28
Do. do. Yellow Seal	29
Do. Golden do.	29
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal	30
CLARET, Light, Capsule	15
Do. do Pints	8
Do. Yellow Seal	23
Do. Red do. Pints	17
Do. do. do. Quarts	32
PORT, Black Seal	26
Do. do. Pints	14
BRANDY, Vieux Cognac	34
Do. Brand a Crown	24
OLD TOM, Red Seal	18
DRY GIN, Black Seal	18
CURACOA, Sweet or Dry	42
MARASCHINO	48

N. B.—Messrs. Tod-Heatly & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual. Liberal discount for Wholesale Purchasers.

Elphinstone Circle, January, 1870.

WINES, &c.

The following successful bottlings of

BURGUNDY

are strongly recommended. Though cheap, they are too good for diluting.

Pommard	per doz. Rs.	13
Baune	„ „	16

HOUSEHOLD CLARET

is extending its reputation.

Quarts ... Rs. 9-8 per dozen.

JULES MUMM'S CHAMPAGNE.

The Crown Brand, imported only by the undersigned, is as yet unapproached in the market notwithstanding severe competition.

Quarts ... Rs. 36 Pints ... Rs. 19

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s BRANDY.

No. 1 Rs. 38 and No. 2. Rs. 25.

SHERRY.

Club Sherry ... Rs. 24

This brand—the only one at present on hand exclusive of Messrs. Kinloch & Co.'s—is mentioned with considerable approval at good tables.

For Messrs. KINLOCH & Co.'s Advertisement see "Times India."

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

JAMES W. ALLAN AND Co.,
(Late KINLOCH AND ALLAN)
8, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

JAMES W. ALLAN & Co., having been appointed Sole Agents, for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull and declining.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p. ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	5 p. ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,450
16,000	500	all	5 p. ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	615
10,000	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	190
5,250	1,000	all	12 p. ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
50,000	250	all	6 p. ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	330
40,000	20	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,096	25	12½	8 do.	National Bank of India	136
30,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200
200	2,000	1,100	100 do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	575
250	3,000	850	60 do.	Alexandra Press Co.	460
	12,000	11,000	200 do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,100
200	2,000	all	375 do.	Bombay Press Co.	1,950
200	500	all	93 do.	Do. New	480
800	1,880	all	800 do.	Colaba Press Co	8,500
850	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,100
150	9,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co	9,100
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	900
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,750
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	675
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	220
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,075
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,450

(Per share for the half-year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	735
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	117
...	£	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	200

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,545
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,015
10,800	1,000	650	11-14	Do. New	640
8,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	160
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,010
8,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	240

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	750
800	2,500	all	90 p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,735
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay	2,900
200	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	730
900	500	all	...	Broach Mills	210
600	1,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,940
750	2,000	all	150 p.s	Great Eastern	1,330
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	735
500	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,280
600	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,300

MISCELLANEOUS.

	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	835
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'g. Co.	33
500	2,000	800	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	300

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of L'dation.		
500	50	Jan. '36	Bank of Bombay	45
5	3½	...	Do. China	5
200	35	Sept. '67	B'bay Trdg & B'nkg	6
200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	15
250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	3
			East India Bank's	15—1
200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
200	68½	May '67	Royal Bank	5
130	74	Apr. '67	Old Financial	1

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	515
3,500	2,400	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	100
5,000	2,400	...	Bombay Shi Co.	100

CALCUTTA.—9TH FEBRUARY, 1870.

Government Securities.—The market was active and considerable transactions reported at the following rates:—4 per cents, some good amounts to different parties for cash, at Rs. 94-4, 95-5 and 95-6, or 4-12 to 4-10 discount, and time-bargain contracts, likewise for large amounts, at Rs. 95-0 or 5 discount, for deliveries in a fortnight. Public Works 5 per cents obtained Rs. 102-14 and 103-0. Some 5 per cents of 1856-57, for investment orders, at Rs 108-2 and 5½ per cents at Rs 112-12. A lot of 3 years' Debentures was placed at Rs 100-12.

6 per cent Municipal Debentures, large and small sums, found purchasers at from Rs 107-10 to 108-0; the higher prices being paid for small pieces.

Bank of Bengal shares—A good number were bought to-day by different parties at Rs 1,465, exclusive of the dividend, and a few sold at Rs 1,470 each.

National Bank shares were in demand; in the forenoon some small lots sold at Rs 132, but during the day and afternoon, much above 100 shares found buyers at Rs 130 each.

Agra Bank £5 contributory A shares changed hands at Rs 2¼ premium.—*Englishman.*

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 14.

Colville, Lieutenant, Madras Cavalry, on duty, from England.
Martin, Ensign, 3rd Regiment, to join, from England.
Mitford, Lieutenant, 1st Royals, on leave, from England.
Morgan, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.
Hill, Captain, 1st Royals, on leave, from England.
Walsh, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Department, on medical certificate, from England.
Roberts, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Suez.
Griffith, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.
Shortt, Lieutenant-Colonel, Political Department, on leave, from England.
Mason, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from England.
Ingram, Ensign, 6th Regiment, to join, from England.
Pottinger, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Poona.
Hewett, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on duty, from Tanna
Fraser, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, from Hydrabad.
Ritchie, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Owen, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps on leave, from Morar.
Harrison, Ensign, 49th Regiment, on duty, from Bhooj.
Yard, Lieutenant, 8-1st Royals, Medical Board, from Nusseerabad.
Davis, Major, 2nd Belooch Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Chisholm, Lieutenant, 59th Regiment, on duty, from Poona.
Haynes, Captain, 93rd Highlanders, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 14.

Westropp, Captain, Staff Corps, on duty, to ——.
Collins, Inspector Veterinary Surgeon, on duty, to Mhow.
Wray, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Mhow.
Ingram, Ensign, 6th Regiment, to join, to Beypore.
Martin, Ensign, 3rd Regiment, to join, to Nagpore.
Chisholm, Lieutenant, 59th Regiment, on duty, to Kurrachee.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—14TH FEBRUARY.

London	Cotton	£2 0s 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. „
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolans & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 6d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 0d.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 17s. 6d. to £4 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	J. P. Smith	Hutchinson	Liverpool, Oct. 2.
	Dioscuru	Wagner	Newcastle, Nov. 25.
	Clarendon	Davis	London, Sept 28.
	Hamoody	Naco a	Calcutta, Jan. 8.
	Auriga	Ronaldson	Sunderland, Oct. 6.
	Wolville	Coulter	Sunderland, Oct 23.
	Amy Warwick	Belbin	Bangkok via Singapore, Jan. 2.
	Carl	Engstrow	Stockholm.
	Sheppleton (s)	Cooper	Suez Canal.
	Aurora	Finlay	Liverpool, Oct. 23.
	Eastern Light	Meree	Liverpool, Sept. 12.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
14	Great Eastern (s)	Halpin	Aden and Suez.
	Chiltern (s)	Edington	Aden and Suez.
	Comorin (s)	Turner	Kurrachee.
	Neera (s)	Hanscom	Aden and Suez.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Guinelar	Gogo & Bhownuggur.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Cutch Mandvee.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Coast and Goa.

The barque Thomas Stowe, Sexton, to Bordeaux via Cochin, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday—
Steamer Abyssinia, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Violette, to Persian Gulf.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of February 8th, has the following:—

ARRIVALS—Steamer Maharatta [B], A Scott, Bombay 18th January; and ship Rozelle [B], P Meldrum, Liverpool 24th October.

Particulars of vessel previously announced,—Ship Melbourne, [B], A Smith, Liverpool 24th Oct.

DEPARTURES—Ships Tantallon Castle, Mohussar, and Edith Warren.

The Telegraph of February 9th, has the following:—

ARRIVAL—Ship Jumna, [B], G Laing, London 21st Oct.

Particulars of vessel previously announced,—Ship Silvia, [B], R Tedbury, London 26th October.

DEPARTURES—Steamer Godavery, ships Humber, Patrician, Naturalist, and Java.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on February 12.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah	·895	inches.
Temperature of the Air	74·5	„
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·7	„
Dew Point	66·0	„
Relative Humidity of Air	·751	„
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	2·9	„
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following days	79·8	„
Minimum do. do.	71·2	„
Gen. Direction of Wind WNW, ESE, E, ENE, E, NW, WNW, NW.		
Movement in 24 hours	239	miles.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 19th Feb., at 2 P.M.; the after-packet at 3 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 18th Feb., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

In consequence of the alteration of the dates of departure of the French Mail Packets from Aden to Mauritius, the Mails for Mauritius, Reunion, &c., will be forwarded on the 4th December, from Bombay to Aden, to be thence conveyed by the abovenamed Packets to destination.

MAIL BETWEEN CALCUTTA, THE STRAITS, AND HONGKONG.

Under arrangements made with the owners of the Opium Steamers, which ply monthly between Calcutta, the Straits, and Hongkong, these Steamers are closed as Indian Mail Packet, and Letters, Newspapers, and Packets of Newspapers, Books, or Patterns are forwarded by them from Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong under the same conditions, and at the same rates, as similar articles forwarded by British Mail Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company].

These Steamers leave Calcutta about 12 days more or less after each Government Opium Sale.

Mails for the United States of America, via Hongkong, can be forwarded by these Steamers at the same rates and under the same conditions as by British Packets.

The Opium Steamers proceed from Calcutta direct to the Straits and thence to Hongkong, and the time of transit from Calcutta to Hongkong is only about 15 days, that is, about 7 days less than the time taken by the British Packets [Peninsular and Oriental Company], which proceed by the more circuitous route of Madras and Galle.

DESPATCH OF MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

MAILS.	Date of Departure.	Mail closes	After packet.
OVERLAND MAIL	Feb. 19th.	2 P.M.	3 P.M.
China Mail	Feb. 18th.	9 A.M	10 A.M.
Ceylon	„	„	„
Penang	„	„	„
Singapore	„	„	„
Hongkong	„	„	„
AUSTRALIAN COLONIES	„ 18th.	„	„
Kurrachee	Every Mon.	Noon.	Noon.
Muscat	„	„	„
Persian Gulf	„	„	„
Bussorah	„	„	„
Bagdad	„	„	...
Malabar Coast and Calcutta	5th and 19th	...	...

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following date; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail:—

Friday .... Feb. 18

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails to continue in force till further notice.

MAILS.	General Office.	Branch Offices.
For Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar, Central Provinces, Punjab, N. W. Provinces, and Bengal	11 A.M.	10 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	11 A.M.
Do. on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona	8 A.M.	5 P.M. previous day.
Do. on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Cutch	3-30 A.M.	
Do. in Southern Concan, *i. e.*, for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	5 P.M previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received except on Sundays, from 8 A.M. to 4 P.M.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c.; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Terms of Advertising may be learned on application to the Manager "Bombay Gazette" Press.
Bombay Gazette" Press, 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—February 13th, at Malabar Hill, Mr. Lewis Balfour.

CLARK—February 14th, at Malabar Hill, Isabella, wife of Robert Clark, Esq., New Bank of Bombay, aged 27. Friends are requested to meet at Colaba Cemetery at ½ past 5 this afternoon.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTH.

DOUGLAS—February 8th, at Umballa, the wife of Captain, H. M. de W. Douglas, Bengal Staff Corps, of a son.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1870.

IN our yesterday's article we pointed out the objections, as they appeared to us, against the constitution of the committees for the administration of the Local Funds, we wish here to enquire briefly into the manner in which these funds are to be expended. By the preamble to the Act the Local Funds are levied "to provide funds for local works of public utility and convenience, and to make better provision for education and *sanitary* improvements in the Presidency of Bombay;" and in article IV. of the Act—roads, schools, dispensaries, markets and wells, and other works for improving the water supply, are specially included by name as among the works and undertakings calculated to promote the public health, education and convenience. The cess then is specially levied for the works above mentioned, yet if we look to the rules which may be now taken as part of the Act, having the force of law, we find that—by rules III. and IV, "one-third of the proceeds of the One Anna Cess shall be held to belong to the Educational Department for expenditure in the talooka in which it is levied" and "The remaining two-thirds...shall be expended wholly in the talooka in which it is levied exclusively on roads and communications and works subordinate thereto, *i.e.*, on dhurumsalas or rest-houses, or water supply and the plantations of avenues of trees." Now the proceeds of the One Anna Cess constitutes, as we have said before, the great bulk of the revenues of the Local Funds, in some districts, it is true, large additions are made to the revenues from extraneous sources, such as the proceeds of the contracts for removing sand from the seashore in the Concan; but unless Government intends to make over other funds than those already made over we may almost treat the proceeds of the One Anna Cess and the "Local Funds" as synonymous. We are therefore at a loss to understand why, when so much stress is laid upon sanitary improvements in the Act, no single pie of the proceeds of the One Anna Cess may be diverted to cleaning the villages, clearing overgrowth, or establishing hospitals or dispensaries. All the money is to be spent on communications, even the water supply is treated—we scarcely see by what chain of reasoning—"as a subordinate work to roads and communications." Roads are very necessary doubtless, and splendid officials travelling in the districts to the ruin of the springs of their carriages, the damage of their working, and no small trial to their tempers are apt to consider that good roads are required for the comfort and happiness of the people rather than dispensaries or even wells. But the greater part of the passenger traffic in the country is conveyed in springless carts adapted to country tracks, and unless the Local Funds are intended to supplant instead of supplementing imperial expenditure, and the main lines of communication are to be maintained by the Local Funds of the districts through which they pass, this exclusive expenditure on roads and communications appears ridiculous. At present there are positively no funds available for sanitary improvements. Dispensaries are unknown, save in a few towns where there are Municipalities, while no provision can be made to remove the overgrown prickly-pear, which, surrounding and choking up half the villages in the Mofussil and serving as a convenient bee-hive for the whole population, poisons the atmosphere in which the people live. We sincerely trust that the local funds are not to be diverted from their real purpose and made to supply imperial needs, but this application of the whole cess to roads and communications looks very like it. Roads are necessary things, but except when the traffic is very great expensively made roads are not remunerative. When the country is level, as in the greater part of the Deccan, the country tracks are quite sufficient for the ordinary traffic, the main lines of communication should, we maintain, be kept up from imperial funds, and the Local Funds be only applied to the improvement of the country roads, the lines of internal communication in the several districts. Any amount of money can be spent on roads, and we do not wish to imply that the Local Funds could not be profitably spent on lines of communication alone; we only are sorry to see that sanitary improvements of which the country stands in such urgent need are so utterly lost sight of and unprovided for. The cess payers form an overwhelming portion of the population in every town, and there could therefore be no objection to spending the proceeds of the Local Cess in dispensaries and markets in the chief towns of the talookas. In many of these, happily, there are no Municipalities, and such as have municipal funds at their disposal are not wealthy enough to do much more than keep the town clean. Another objection we would make to this rule is the narrow limit of the locality in which the funds may be spent. Only in the talooka in which they are levied! Now in the case of dhurumsalas or wells or much frequented roads a work may benefit the whole district, to wit, a dhurumsala at a railway station or bunder, and it seems hard that the whole expense should be borne by the talooka in which the work happens to be situated. This rule again must put an effectual embargo on all large works, such as a bridge over a river on a main line of communication or a large resthouse when such a one may be required. Surely with a talooka committee to watch over its own interests, a district committee carefully selected from different parts of the district, and the "general supervision" of the Revenue Commissioner over the whole, fuller powers as to the distribution of the funds might have been given, without much danger of special localities being unduly favoured. Because discretionary Government is past there is no reason to suppose that the discretion of local officers is a thing of the past also. Yet so little is left to it in these rules that such seems to be the accepted dogma by those who sit in the high places of the Secretariat.

Of the curious details treated of in these rules we have little to say. We should like to have seen the president of committees granted fuller executive powers, as administration by committees seldom succeeds, but virtually, we imagine, the official members of the committees will be the working ones and have all the actual trouble and responsibility; and since we are to be governed by committees something more of a representative character might have been provided for. Throughout the rules, as in all the later resolutions of Government, Collectors of districts receive but scant consideration, and are placed too completely in subordination to the Revenue Commissioner. Centralization may be a good thing, yet it seems ridiculous to take all power out of the hands of an experienced local officer, who may be presumed to have some knowledge of his district, and put it in the hands of the Revenue Commissioner who is already overworked. Why should the Collector not be allowed to sanction contracts for more than Rs. 5,000? Is his incapability moral or intellectual? And is not an official who draws an income of some twenty-five thousand rupees a year to be held capable of making a "new appointment of an overseer, clerk or carkoon" without "the sanction of the Revenue Commissioner?" But this is perhaps a small matter to find fault with. We will conclude, with expressing our earnest hope that rule IV., which so unnecessarily fetters the hands of the Local Fund committees, may be reconsidered.

THE Allahabad Bank has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

THE Agra Savings Bank has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 9 per cent. per annum.

THE Hon. G. Noble Taylor is expected to leave Calcutta by the P. and O. steamer of the 2nd March for England.

THE "Pioneer" says that the Hon. Mr. Strachey's state of health is held to necessitate some cessation of work, and that the hon. gentleman is consequently about to proceed for a week or two to Simla.

MR. H. LEE SMITH, Chief Engineer of the Punjab Northern (State) Railway, has, we observe, been summoned to Calcutta to confer with Government on certain matters connected with the line under his charge, about which differences of opinion have arisen.

THE *Delhi Gazette's* Cabul correspondent states that the King of Bokhara has written to his disobedient son, who was lately the guest of Shere Ali, assuring him of forgiveness, if he would only return to Bokhara. His Majesty evidently thinks the young man would be safer at home than elsewhere.

ENDEAVOURS will be made to offer Lord Mayo some tiger shooting in the Hoshungabad district on his way from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore on the 5th March. The Duke of Edinburgh too, after the opening of the Jubbulpore Railway on the 7th, will halt at Bagra, near Hoshungabad, for the 8th and 9th, when it is hoped that His Royal Highness will enjoy an interview with a royal tiger or two.

THE "Pioneer" learns by telegram that the movement of troops from Debra Ismael Khan towards Jetta on the Tank frontier was adopted as a precautionary measure only. The Waziris seemed somewhat restless, and it was considered advisable to keep an eye on them. No conflict, however, has taken place, nor was any anticipated. The telegram says that the accounts that have been published of this affair are very much exaggerated.

DEPARTURE OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

THE Great Eastern has departed on her voyage to Aden. She left her moorings about nine o'clock yesterday morning, and, with the Chiltern, proceeded out to the spot where the end of the section of cable laid on Monday last was buoyed. This end having been spliced on board the Chiltern with the end of the Great Eastern's cable, the two steamers started about six o'clock. On the vessels coming to anchor in the forenoon, His Excellency the Governor and a party of ladies and gentlemen sailed out to the Great Eastern from Malabar Point in the s. s. May Frere. His Excellency watched the splicing operation on board the Chiltern with great interest, and intended to proceed some distance out with the Great Eastern with the object of seeing the paying-out machinery at work. It was after seven o'clock before any of those who went out with the Great Eastern returned, and we shall therefore postpone anything further on the subject till to-morrow.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 2ND FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 9⅝d.

At the periodical biddings to-day for Government Bills on India, £358,000 were allotted to Calcutta and £29,000 to Madras. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 11d. Tenders at 1s. 11⅛d. receive 18 per cent. above in full.

The ship Alonzo has arrived from Bombay.

LONDON, 10TH FEB.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet. Fair Dhollera 9⅝d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 10th February show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£11,000,000
Bills discounted	£18,375,000
Cash	£19,625,000

LONDON, 11TH FEB., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market was quiet. Dhollera 9⅝d.

The Manchester market is firm and advancing.

7 lbs. Shirtings		9s. 4½d.
8¼ „	„	10s. 10½d.

The Bombay Mail of the 29th January arrived at Suez on the 11th February.

SIND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KURRACHEE, 9TH FEBRUARY.

POLITICS, rather than polemics, are the most congenial topics for exposition and discussion in the columns of the daily press, and more particularly in the contributions of "Our Own Correspondents," but there are times and seasons when a necessity arises for a departure from this legitimate routine. In a recent number of a Kurrachee paper appears an article headed "High Church and Low Church." It is intended to hold up to ridicule the few "innovations" introduced by our Chaplain for the more hearty and effective rendering of the services held in Trinity Church; but its contents unmistakeably defeat the purpose for which it has been published. The writer fires his shots from under the wings of an "esteemed correspondent," who, he tells us, has written to him a letter (which, however, is so personal that he does not publish it) on the "unwarrantable introduction of ceremonial and sensuous practices into the services of Holy Trinity Church." The nature of these practices are, be it noted, not detailed *in extenso*, but the world is informed that they are "offensive;" that they have caused the "virtual breaking up of a large and influential congregation, and driven some to seek from the teaching at Christ's Church, the consolations of divine worship, pure and simple"; and that thus, "the Mission Church is crowded every Sabbath, while the congregation attending Trinity Church is becoming less and less every week." It is quite clear that the author of these remarks has not once attended the services he condemns so strongly; for if he had, he would have discovered that, so far from the "innovations" complained of having engendered dissension or caused a disruption in the congregation of Trinity Church, they have had quite a contrary effect. People now attend the services far more regularly than they were wont to do in days gone by, and on Sabbath evenings many find it difficult to obtain seats. If these "innovations,"—which by the way it is as well to mention comprise simply the vesting of the choir in surplices and the reading of a lesson occasionally by the precentor—are so very objectionable, it seems most remarkable that on last Christmas-day Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and Baptists should have mustered in such strong force and joined their episcopalian brethren in attending the morning and evening services at Trinity Church. That sacred fane was so crowded on the 25th of December last, that many found it impossible to obtain seats, and had to return to their homes.

No one can accuse us "Sindians" of not according honour to those whom honour is due. We have not been niggard in bestowing commendation upon Mr. Ashby Ingle for his zeal and industry in carrying out, despite the formidable obstacles which surrounded the project, the arrangements connected with the Kurrachee Fair and Exhibition,—or rather we should say the Kurrachee Exhibition,—for the fair, owing to untoward circumstances about which the least said the better, was, unquestionably, a miserable failure. And he pre-eminently deserves all that has been said to his credit. The most captious critic cannot but acknowledge that he worked hard,—harder indeed than anybody else perhaps would have done under the difficulties he had to contend against, in collecting and arranging the many heterogeneous specimens of the arts and manufactures of this and neighbouring provinces which had been contributed for exposition; and Sir William Merewether did not fail to evince his appreciation of Mr. Ingle's services, by awarding to him, in the presence of all the highest representatives of our naval, military and civil services who had assembled in Frere Hall on the day of the opening ceremonial, that meed of praise to which he was entitled. But since that event, the local press has twice solicited him, without success, to vouchsafe to the public some information in respect to the sums realized by the sale of the articles at the exhibition, and to communicate the names of those fortunate gentlemen to whom prizes have been awarded by the select committee. His reticence on these points is unaccountable.

Situated as Sind is geographically, it must be admitted that it commands the key of our North Western frontier. Our harbour, our river, and our railway are all in our favour towards this desirable end, and our sea-port must ere long become the *point d'appui* from England as well as of departure to it by sea. Until the Euphrates valley line is eventually constructed this recognition may be postponed, but it must come ultimately. To render it worthy however of so prominent a position, we are bound to do our utmost to provide all the means and appliances by which we can claim for it, not only ostensibly but in reality, the key to all our out-lying north-western dependencies. There are many measures indispensably necessary nevertheless, before we can, with any prospect of success, put forward our plea for this primary recognition. As we have won India by 'the sword,' in like manner must we retain it. And this, despite all the civilizing influences we are bringing to bear to the mutual advantage of the millions of this vast empire as well as to ourselves. It is necessary, therefore, that in the meantime we should exercise our best endeavours to provide suitable accommodation for the reception of troops on their arrival from England. It must be of such a character as will modify, as much as possible, the climatic change from Europe to this sultry clime. A movement to a limited extent has already been made in this direction. Two upper-storied barracks have been erected, unequalled as regards convenience, ventilation, and accommodation throughout India. For stability they are patterns of sterling good masonry, and for the comfort of the men they, without exaggeration, excel all the barracks in this presidency. But two are not enough. We want more such edifices—aye, a dozen more, to afford sufficient accommodation for our soldiery. Besides this, before Sind can avail itself of the advantages it enjoys climatically and geographically, there are several other works of importance which require to be carried out, the most prominent among which are our harbour improvements, which, unfortunately, after being vigorously prosecuted to a considerable extent, have, as the public already know, been suddenly stopped under orders of the Imperial Government in consequence of the low state of the national funds, and the result will be that the good effects of what has already been done will, in time, be rendered nugatory, and hereafter we shall have to go over the old ground again and spend twice the amount we have already done.

Travellers recently arrived from Sukkur, the principal trading port of Upper Sind, declare that a proper medical officer is a *desideratum* much felt there, especially when there is an unusual amount of sickness among the European population, which, it is said, is daily increasing. At present there is only one medical subordinate, who, owing to his physical infirmities, is totally unfit to discharge efficiently the varied and important duties that devolve upon him; and though this fact has been repeatedly brought to the notice of Government, no steps have as yet been taken to appoint an officer qualified to undertake so important a medical charge. It was only last year that Sir William Merewether noticed this subject in his report to Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, in the following terms:—"The medical charge of Sukkur is now centred in an apothecary of the Bombay army who was employed on civil duty at Sukkur. Though he is by education perfectly competent to discharge the multifarious and responsible duties devolving upon him as a medical officer, he is, in some respects, physically unfit for the arduous nature of the duties to be performed in connection with the civil station, the subordinate jail, the police, the dispensary, and the Punjaub Government Flotilla. The want of more efficient medical aid in a largely increasing and important station like Sukkur, possessing a large population of Europeans, is very much felt, and in the event of any epidemic illness, the absence of such aid would be calamitous." The *insouciance* of Government in this matter is as culpable as it is unaccountable. Possibly they will only move in it when some day cholera or some other epidemic breaks out and decimates the town!

The Bishop, accompanied by Mrs. Douglas and the Revd. C. Johnston, returns to Bombay by to-day's mail steamer.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT DELHI.

DELHI, 7TH FEBRUARY.

THE illumination on Saturday night far surpassed the most sanguine expectations. Delhi presents facilities few cities can command for producing fairy-like scenes when well lighted up, and on the present occasion every point had been seized with taste and skill so as to produce a magnificent effect. The long straight lines of lights by which the city wall was covered for miles, commencing at the Cashmere Gate and reaching round nearly one-half the city to the Lahore Gate—in short, covering the whole space that was under the fire of our guns during the siege—were strikingly beautiful. But the scene presented throughout the whole length of road from Ludlow Castle along the Mall up Kudsia and the Circular Roads, for novelty as well as beauty, was such as is rarely produced. The trees were hung with thousands of Turkish lanterns of every variety of colour and interspersed with short double lines here and there over all the drain bridges, producing the utmost variety and yet all adding to the general effect. The Cashmere Gate with its cannon-crushed walls stood out in bold relief amid its numerous lights. The Moree Gate, or rather entrance to the city—for the gate is long since removed—was surmounted by a triumphal arch with a transparency showing clearly the word "Welcome." The Shah Burj or Moree Bastion, where, during the siege, our guns spent so much powder and shot, had a large transparency with name on it, and the lights revealed its crushed state, as it has been preserved during the time since the mutiny a monument of bygone days. The Kabul entrance, another of the old gateways removed to allow a wider and better entrance and let air into the city, was also surmounted by a triumphal arch and transparency. The entrances to the Kabul Gate were one blaze of light—rather too literal, for in their anxiety to turn night into day they set fire to the structure and with difficulty it was saved from destruction. Here again was a triumphal arch with the usual transparency and "Welcome." Along Khari Bowly to Futtehpoor the straight lines of *chirags* were very pretty and sufficiency interspersed with coloured Turkish lanterns to destroy the monotony that would otherwise have resulted from its uniformity. These straight lines of lights were continued nearly all the way down the Chouk to the entrance to the Dareeba. The Institute Building and Clock Tower were the grand point of attraction. Here Fleury & Co., of Calcutta, erected two of their revolving stars, one on each wing of the building, with the Duke's crown in the centre surmounted by the British flag, fitted into a frame about nine feet high, represented by transparent colours, illuminated with lamps showing the name "Alfred" in coloured letters. These various devices were quite new in Delhi, and were in the style of the chromotrope in the dissolving views. The roof of the building was also lit up, and the balustrades of the compound covered with lights. The Clock Tower was very curious and striking in its appearance. It is in the centre of the Chouk and rises higher than the Institute. But the scaffolding is not removed, inasmuch as the top is not quite finished. The Turkish coloured lanterns were suspended all round on the scaffolding, which was almost invisible, making them appear as if hanging in the empty air. The shop-keepers also on the south side of the Chouk had completed the circle with lights producing altogether by far the most striking scene to be met with in the whole series of illuminated buildings. Here Dr. Penny, the Chairman of the Municipality, had evidently brought all his powers of invention into play, and the effect well repaid for all the labour and money expended. It would be wrong to omit mention of private individuals who tried to show their loyalty by elaborate illuminations. Jamsetjee and Sons, Parsee merchants, had a very fine transparency with "Welcome to Delhi" and the Prince's monogram prettily executed. The Baptist Chapel was very tastefully lighted up, showing that our Nonconformist fellow-subjects can do more than shout "God save the Queen." The Delhi and London Bank was second to none in the manifestation of taste and skill in the use of its decorative light. Dhooly Sing and Co. had hanging out in front all their showy Dewalee chandeliers and lanterns. The College was beautiful, and did great credit to Mr. Cooke, its principal. St. James's Church was also very novel and the designs well executed. From its peculiar shape it stood unique in its appearance amid the darkness of the night. The only place open to remark of a depreciating kind was the Jumma Musjid, and it ought to have been the best. No limit can be placed to the facility for producing a marvellous effect in illuminating this glorious building. But alas! where the will is wanting no lights can drive away the dulness, and he must be sadly ignorant of the character of Mahomedanism who dreams of a loyal Mussulman. So much for the illuminations, to which no pen can do justice, for all worked with earnestness and were rewarded by success. His Royal Highness left Ludlow Castle at half-past nine, when three guns were fired as a warning to the city to be ready to receive him and to the illuminators to quickly finish their work. He went in true oriental style, on an elephant with splendid trappings, and followed by a cavalcade of English gentlemen and Hindu and Mussulman nobles also on elephants. The scene called to mind some of old Runjeet Singh's marches when in the zenith of his power. It is scarcely needful to remark that all Delhi turned out to welcome the son of our beloved Queen, who, among the Hindu population at least, is as much honoured as she is in her own capital. The streets were lined, and verandahs and balconies all down the Chouk presented masses of human beings and looked almost like walls of heads. The welcome was most enthusiastic and must have been highly acceptable to the young Duke. The streets were in good order and the people behaved with the utmost order and respect—a pattern not always followed even in highly civilized England. The party arrived at the Jumma Musjid about 10 o'clock, and here was a slight breakdown in the arrangements such as always takes place under such circumstances. The bow had been strung too tight, and hence it gave way altogether. Tickets of admission to the Jumma had been at a great premium, and as the Prince entered all followed, so that they were not needed at all. The police and soldiers occupied space wanted for ladies, and although there was no confusion, yet there was a want of comfortable arrangement. The fireworks had been obtained from Calcuta, Cawnpore, and Meerut, besides the productions of Delhi itself, and they certainly were very fine; but as His Royal Highness was tired from his travels it was thought desirable to hasten the conclusion of the day's amusements and labour, and hence a rather too promiscuous explosion was commenced that somewhat destroyed the effects, otherwise attractive under a better combination. The Royal Duke stood in one of the open verandahs facing the Fort, and the fireworks were let off in the open space between the Musjid and the Fort. The whole party returned to Ludlow Castle *via* the Esplanade and Lothian Roads, past the old Magazine and College, and through the Cashmere Gate. They were absent about two hours; and thus ended the first day's attempts to do honour to that dynasty to which England owes so much. Who can help contrasting the loyalty of to-day with another picture presented in these same plains thirteen years ago. During the time when the Moulvies and Mufties were offering up their prayer in this same Jumma Musjid for the success of Bahadoor Shah and the destruction of the English, had any one prophesied the events of this day his life would not have been worth an hour's purchase. Well may we be proud of our country and our countrymen whose daring and persevering bravery not only drove back the hordes of blood-thirsty mutineers but laid the foundations of British power deeper than before in India.

DELHI, 8th February

THE ball may be said to have been most successful. The best proof of its success is the fact that His Royal Highness, who is said to hate balls, remained from 10 P.M. till 1 A.M. He wore a Star and Ribbon with ordinary evening costume, and danced some half dozen times, beginning with the principal lady in the station, then with the lady next in rank, then with the prettiest lady, then with the next prettiest, and so on. H. R. H. eschewed his chair of state and slightly elevated platform, which were prepared for him, never going near the place. He is too affable and sociable to care for such signs of state, though it is very proper that he should have them. The sky-blue and silver decorations of the dancing-room lit up very well, and had a chaste and elegant effect in the eyes of those who are not colour-blind. The supper was excellent, but I hope H. R. H. had better champagne than was at most of the tables. The supper tables were arranged in the large durbar-room of the Delhi Institute, the green decorations of which were very successful. About sixty or seventy ladies graced the ball with their presence, and I regret my inability to describe or even remember their tasteful costumes. There were ladies from Meerut and Cawnpore, but much fewer from the former station than there ought to have been. To-day it is very cloudy and cool, a capital day for H. R. H.'s visit to the wonderful column of Kutb-u-din. It looks like rain, and has probably rained in the neighbourhood, or it would not be so cool. The natives were saying that that if the *Shazadah* brought rain with him they would worship him. If it rains now he is going, they will say that the sky of Delhi weeps for his departure. The guns at Ludlow Castle banged out notice at noon of his being off to the Kutb. They will soon inform us of his return, and then nothing remains but to see him off from the Delhi and Punjab Railway Station at 10-50 P.M., which will be illuminated and decorated for the occasion. After I have told you of that, I shall have nothing more to tell. Delhi will be disenchanted tomorrow. The good fairy will waive her wand and transport Prince Glaucopis to Lahore. Cinderella will return to her domestic drudgery, and the general "as you were." The reaction and depression of spirit will be trying after such unwonted excitement; but there is fish in the sea yet and other *tamashas* in store. There is a matrimonial epidemic here, and it is extremely contagious. Some of the strongest-minded men I know have caught it, and there is little hope of their recovery, though strong doses of Punch's "advice to persons about to marry" have been administered.

But to return to H. R. H., at 10 P.M. a large number of people who had not been able to see much of the Prince assembled at the Delhi and Punjab Railway Station, which was beautifully illuminated and decorated, to see the last of him. A little before 11 P.M. the last salute from Ludlow Castle was heard, and in a few minutes H. R. H. was on the gaily carpeted platform and at the door of his comfortable state carriage. Here he good-naturedly stood with his back to the carriage facing the long line of bare-headed spectators, and waiting to shake hands with Colonel McNeill. Everybody present had then a satisfactory view of him, but so many near me kept on saying "which is the Prince?" that I was obliged to tell them to look at the only man who wore his hat (the Prince had on a black felt high-crowned wide-awake) and then they saw him before their eyes. H. R. H. after a most cordial and gracious leave-taking of the Commissioner and some others, stept into the state carriage; but still continued, very kindly and considerately, to show himself to everybody by looking out of the large open windows of the state carriage while the train moved slowly past the long line of spectators who loudly cheered him. The Prince held his felt hat by the crown, slightly lifting it from time to time, till the train had cleared the platform and he was gone.

H. R. H. was pleased, I believe, with everything and everybody at Delhi. Everybody at Delhi I am sure were more than pleased with him. The Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, Civil Surgeon, and Municipal Committee all strove hard to do him honour, and they are amply rewarded if they have succeeded in pleasing this gracious young Prince.

There were Masons enough on the platform to have struck up—

Happy to meet
Sorry to part,
Happy to meet again.

—*Pioneer.*

THE DUKE IN OUDH.

THE arrangements which have been made in Oudh for the entertainment of the Duke of Edinburgh seem to us pre-eminent in delicacy and true hospitality. All the world of course would like to show the Prince the utmost attention, but then nearly all the world would like to take its payment in the public glory of being for the time the Prince's companion and entertainer. But to prepare a royal banquet and not share it,—to organize for the Duke a shooting tour in the best sporting district in the world, and abstain from joining his party, lest his chance of fun should be diminished,—seems to us a very high strain of hospitality, and this is what the great officials of Oudh will do.

As soon as the Lucknow festivities are over, His Royal Highness will start for the Kheree jungles on the Nepaul frontier as the guest of the Chief Commissioner, the Judicial and Financial Commissioners, and the Commissioners of Divisions; but these gentlemen refrain from asserting by their presence their dignity of hosts. It is understood that the Duke will have no fewer than twelve gentlemen in his suite, and accordingly, not to make the party altogether too large for purposes of sport, the great officers of Oudh have deputed a single one of their number, Colonel Thompson, Officiating Commissioner of Seetapore, himself a consummate sportsman, to represent them with their illustrious guest and to superintend all the arrangements for his amusement. His Royal Highness will make the journey from Lucknow to Kheree in a private carriage horsed by the Royal Artillery, breakfasting, it is believed, *en route* with the officers of H. M.'s 60th Rifles at Seetapore. From Kheree to the actual shooting-ground the journey will be made in palanquins, an ample number of which, with the requisite bearers, have already been arranged for.—*Pioneer*, Feb. 10.

THE ARMY REDUCTIONS.

A CALCUTTA contemporary gives as follows the financial saving in the reductions of the Army Staff announced in a recent issue:—

Staff.	Bengal.	Madras.	Bombay.	Monthly saving.
Genls. Comg. Divs.	3,500	(2) 7,000	3,500	14,000
Brigrs. Genl., 2d class	1,200	...	1,200	2,400
Asst. Adjt. Genls.	635	(3) 1,905	635	3,175
Aides-de Camp	250	(2) 500	250	1,000
Asst. Qr. Mr. Gen'l	...	500	...	500
Brigade Majors	(4) 2,140	...	(2) 1,070	3,210
Inspectors of Arty.	1,070	1,070	1,070	3 210
Brigade Majors Arty	354	354	354	1,062
Total	9,149	11,329	8,079	29,557
Deduct pay of a first class Brigadier General for Madras and his Brigade Major				1,935
				27,622

LETTER FROM MR. COOPER THE EXPLORER.

THE Secretary to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce has sent to the press the following letter from Mr. T. T. Cooper:—

Sudiya, 26th January 1870.

To H. W. I. Wood, Esq., Secretary Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta.

DEAR SIR,—My telegram of the 24th would inform you of my return to this place after an unsuccessful attempt to reach Bathang. I was first stopped five days' journey from the Meju village that by dint of bribes I ultimately reached. This village is situated on the south bank of the Bramapootra, one day's journey from the first Tibetian frontier post. At this post two hundred soldiers, acting under orders of the Chinese Commissioner living at Roocmah, were stationed to arrest my further progress. I thought it advisable, therefore, not to suffer the indignity of an arrest, but to return from the Meju village above referred to. On the 6th of January I commenced my return journey, bringing with me *Bowsong*, the head Meju chief, who, in company with nine other chiefs, met me in council on the 1st January. At this council the chiefs expressed themselves pleased at my visit to their country, and expressed a hope that the British Government would take them under its protection. I was very hospitably treated by both the Degaroo and Meju tribes of Mishmees, and beyond the hardship of travelling on foot amongst the mountains, I have suffered but little. The chief, Bowsong, is with me here, and I am endeavouring to make him pleased with his visit. The Mejus carry on considerable trade with Tibet, and I hope that ultimately they may be induced to carry tea through their country to the Tibetans. I shall probably be in Calcutta about the middle of next month.—I am, dear sir, yours faithfully, (Signed) T. T. COOPER.

BAD FEELING IN HIGH PLACES.

A DEEP impression (says the *Indian Daily News* of Feb. 11) has been made in official circles by the publication of the strictures of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal on Mr. Chapman's despatch connected with the expenditure of the Education Department. The two Governments are supposed not to pull well together; and the Bengal Government in its own *Gazette* ventures to expose the supposed shortcoming of the Imperial Government. The spectacle is anything but edifying, and certainly not conducive to good government. Whatever may be said of Mr. Grey's advisers, there can be little question that Earl Mayo has been led into curious and serious positions by his own subordinates. Insulting large public bodies, recanting, making so so much ado over a financial mess, attempting to dictate reductions to local Governments, then having to give way—these are certainly sufficient to destroy the reputation of any statesman. One thing is clear, that if this state of things is to continue, Earl Mayo's rule will not prove as effective as could be desired.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 14th, 1-47 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line, state unknown. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey, 12th February, 3-10 P.M., via Russia, 3rd February, 11-45 P.M.

BOMBAY.

MAILS FOR ZANZIBAR, per buglow Futtelkan, will be closed at the General Post Office, to-day, at 9 A.M.

E/18 ROYAL ARTILLERY have been ordered to Poona from Sholapoor and are expected to arrive here on or about the 17th instant. They are to occupy the Wanowree Barracks.—*Deccan Herald*, Feb. 14.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Commander-in-Chief has countermanded the order regarding the removal of the Army head quarters to Poona, in consequence of the expected arrival in Bombay of His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh.

DURING the last four or five days the native dealers in gram have increased the price of the article from Rs. 46 to Rs. 56. This is owing to the destruction of the crop by locusts in Kurrachee, from which place a large quantity of gram is generally imported into Bombay.

THE GAEKWAR.—His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda is expected here in a few days to be present during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Bombay, and it is said that a bungalow at Mazagon, belonging to Mr. Manockjee Limjee, has been rented at Rs. 2,000 for him.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the European General Hospital concerning the death of James Davidson, a seaman of the Fifeshire, who, while going from the forehatch to the decks, missed his footing and fell into the hold and was afterwards taken to the hospital, where he died yesterday morning. Verdict—Accidental death.

EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.—Mr. Kaikhushro Nowrojee Cabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar*, will deliver the remaining portion of his lecture in Guzerathi in connection with the Bombay branch of the East India Association to-morrow, at half-past 5 P.M., in the hall of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. The lecture is to be open to the public. Mr. V. J. Sunkersett will preside on the occasion.

CAPT. KERR, V.C.—The *Deccan Herald* of yesterday says—"We regret extremely to find that owing to the mistake of an anonymous correspondent we were unwittingly led to insert in the local columns of our issue of the 24th ultimo an erroneous statement regarding the result of the appeal made by Capt. W. A. Kerr, V.C., in the Wagholeker Perjury Case. The paragraph in question, we are sorry to learn, has caused the gallant officer great annoyance. As the only reparation we can now make to Capt. Kerr for our error, is to offer to that gentleman our sincere apology, we do so with much pleasure."

THE *Rast Goftar* states, on the authority of a letter from a friend at Secundrabad, dated the 8th Feby., that Sir Salar Jung, Prime Minister to His Highness the Nizam, will leave that place for Bombay on the 14th instant. His stay here will last about five days, and he intends to give a grand ball to His Excellency the Governor. He will be present at the opening of the Khangam Railway. After visiting His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh in Bombay, he will travel over several parts in India. It is reported, says the same paper, that a short time ago Sir Salar Jung got a legacy of about a crore of rupees on the occasion of the death of his grand-mother, and it is estimated that five lakhs of rupees will be expended out of the legacy during his travels in India. He has entrusted the whole management to Mr. Dorabjee Doteewalla.

ANOTHER ARRIVAL VIA THE CANAL.

THE s. s. Shappleton, commanded by Captain Cooper, arrived in the harbour here yesterday afternoon after a successful passage through the Suez Canal. We have not yet received particulars of the voyage.

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

THE ship J. P. SMITH, Captain Hutchinson, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coal.

THE ship DIOSCURU, Captain Wagner, arrived yesterday from Newcastle with a cargo of coal.

THE ship WOLWILLE, Captain Coulter, arrived yesterday from Sunderland with a cargo of coal.

THE ship CLARENDON, Captain Davis, arrived yesterday from London with a cargo of sleepers.

THE ship HAMOODY, Nacoda, arrived yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of rice.

THE ship AMY WARWICK, Captain Belbin, arrived yesterday from Bangkok via Singapore with a general cargo.

THE s. s. COMORIN, Captain Turner, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with the following passengers—Mr. C. Spiers, one Subaltern, Lieut.-Col. Maubrain, fourteen rank and file, three women, and thirty-two deck passengers.

THE BRITISH BARQUE AURIGA, Captain A. Ronaldson, arrived yesterday from Sunderland with a cargo of coal. She spoke the ship Eleutheria, to Bombay, and the ship Duni to Cochin, and on the 10th November last, in lat 6-42 N. and long. 19-15 W., was requested by the English ship Enterprise, Captain George, from Swansea, with a cargo of coal to St. Paul de Loando, to stay for her as she was on fire. Waited by her fifty-six hours and then took the crew off, in all eleven hands. Two hours after leaving her, and when about ten miles away, she burst into flames and was run on fire for about four hours. On the 26th November transferred the crew to the English barque Clarendon, bound to St. Helena.

LOSS OF THE BARQUE "ENTERPRISE" BY FIRE.

THE following report of the burning of the British barque Enterprise has been made by Captain A. Ronaldson of the British barque Auriga, which arrived here yesterday from Sunderland:—"On the 10th November last, in lat 6° 42' N. and long. 19° 15' W. signalled by the British barque Enterprise, Captain George, from Swansea to St. Paul de Loando, and was requested to stop for her, as her cargo of coal was on fire. So waited by her fifty-six hours (two days), and finally took captain and crew (eleven in all) off. Two hours after leaving her, and when ten miles away, she burst out into flames, exploded, and sank. On the 26th November, lat. 16° 30' S. and long. 30° 48' W., transferred the Enterprise's officers and crew to the British barque Clarendon, bound to St. Helena, and then proceeded. The crew of the said vessel behaved in an unruly manner." The Auriga found the weather temperate, and spoke the following vessels:—The ship Betsy Morison, bound to Cochin, 37° 8' S. and 8° 22' W.; the barque Dione, bound to Cochin, 35° 40' S. and 70° 36' E.; the ship Eleutheria, from Liverpool to Bombay, 34° 15' S. and 37° 3' E.; the ship Warwick, off Carwar, bound to Singapore.

SMALL CAUSE COURT —14TH FEBRUARY.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

NANABHOY AND SORABJEE VS. ABDARHIMOM DADA.

MR. JEHANGHEER appeared for the plaintiff; the defendant in person. The suit was to recover Rs. 1,000, amount of a promissory note passed by defendant to plaintiffs for the purchase of 133 pieces of timber. The defendant admitted the claim. The Court gave verdict for plaintiffs for the full amount and costs.

HURNATH ROOPAJEE VS. A. LAING.

THE action was brought to recover Rs. 901-9-6, being the rent of a godown due by defendant to plaintiff from 9th May 1869 to 8th January 1870, at Rs. 110 per mensem, under a lease dated 10th October 1866. Mr. Hormusjee for the plaintiff; the defendant in person. The Judge entered verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs, the same to be paid in a month.

CHOONILLUL DULCHARAM VS. OOMEDMULL MOTICHUND.

MR. HORMUSJEE for plaintiff; and Mr. Dulputram for defendant. The action was to recover Rs. 903-14-11, amount of a hoondee, dated 4th December 1869, for Rs. 1,000, drawn by defendant on one Motilal Nundram of Baroda in favour of the plaintiff, which had been dishonoured after having been duly presented to him for payment. The Court on the evidence gave judgment for plaintiff for Rs. 873-10-8 and costs; and certified his advocate's costs.

MITHA MUNJEE, TRADING BY MEANS OF HIS MOONIM CANJEE BHIMJEE.

IN this case the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 798, balance of an account for money lent and advanced to defendant on the 22nd November 1869. Mr. Nusserwanjee for the plaintiff, the defendant in person. The Court gave verdict for plaintiff for the amount claimed and costs.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE JACOBABAD FRAUDS CASE.

The trials in connection with the alleged frauds in the Sind Frontier Force commenced in the Criminal Sessions yesterday before Mr. Justice Bayley and a special jury. Mr. Green appeared on behalf of Mr. Marescaux, manager of the Agra Bank at Kurrachee, and offered an apology for his conduct, but his lordship said he would dispose of that when Mr. Marescaux was called as a witness. Barron was then placed at the bar on charges of falsifying accounts signed by Colonel Phayre in his official capacity, but only Colonel Phayre and Major Macaulay had been examined when the Court adjourned at seven o'clock. The jury, as his lordship intimated at an early stage, were locked up in the Byculla Hotel. They strongly remonstrated against being shut up but the Court was inflexible, and they sat till seven only to prevent another confinement to-night. The Advocate General and Mr. Ferguson appear for the prosecution and Dr. Barton and Mr. McCulloch for the defence. The gentlemen, both of the special and common juries, were told to appear again this morning.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS FOR ENGLAND.

H. M. S. Indian troopship Jumna sails to-day for Suez with the following troops:—19th Hussars, 93rd Highlanders, detachment of 102nd Regiment, and (for Aden) details of Artillery. The following officers proceed per Jumna:—

Col. Jenkins, 19th Hussars, and Mrs. Jenkins.
Col. Burroughs, 93d Highlanders
Lieut. Col. Dawson, "
Major Brown, "
Major Williams, "
Surgeon Wright, "
Surgeon Burland, 19th Hussars.
Major Knollys, 93d Highlanders
Capt. Bell, "
" Macpherson, "
" Alexander, "
" Seton, 102nd Foot.
" Fairbrother, 19th Hussars
" Tabuteau, 93rd Highlanders.
" Coghill, 19th Hussars.
" Wood, 102nd Foot.
Assistant Surgeon Jazdowski, 93rd Highlanders.
Capt Haynes.
Paymaster Currie, 19th Hussars.
Capt Robertson, 93 Highlanders
" Fairlie, 19th Hussars.
Paymaster Joiner, 93rd Highlanders.
Capt Chapman, 19th Hussars.
" Webster, "
Lieut McPherson, 93rd Highlanders.
" Carnac, 19th Hussars.
" Biddulph, "
" Fullarton, 93rd Highlanders.
" Hay "
Lieut Nethercote, 19th Hussars.
Qr. Master Langdale, "
" McLeod, 93rd Highlanders.
Lieut. Meares, 7th Foot.
Assist. Surg. Babington, 19th Hussars.
Lieut. Campbell, 93rd Highlanders.
" Williams 19th Hussars.
Vety Surg. Barrow, "
Lieut Allardyce, 93rd Highlanders.
" MacVicar, 93rd Highlanders.
Cornet Hall, 19th Hussars.
" Barrow, "
" Christie, "
" Macwhirter, "
Conductor Dawson, Bengal Commissariat Department.

THE VISIT OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Can you kindly inform your readers what has become of the much-talked-of and much-wished-for order granting officers of the civil and military services leave to proceed to Bombay to witness the forthcoming festivities in honour of the Duke of Edinburgh?

I trust it will soon appear, and that in all cases leave will be granted by the different commanding officers without favour or affection, and that junior officers and others may come in for their proper share according to priority of claim.

If His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will kindly interest himself in this matter, holding general officers and others responsible for doing justice to all, he will earn the grateful thanks of all ranks.—Yours, &c.,

X. Y. Z.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Amongst the many suggestions offered to give the Duke of Edinburgh a warm reception on his expected visit to Bombay, will you kindly allow me a corner in your issue to add mine also. Rs. 60,000 has already been subscribed, and it strikes me that the Reception Committee might swell the amount considerably, say to about three lacs of rupees, if the distinguished string of Chiefs, Sirdars, and Rajahs, who are expected in Bombay in a few weeks more, could be induced to subscribe their mite to the general fund; of course the more that can be scraped together, all the better.

I have asked of many their views as to how the large sum we get should be spent; of course most go in for illuminations and fireworks as being more congenial to a loyal and patriotic welcome. I may add a Children's Fete might be given on the same or perhaps a larger scale than we had in 1861 or 1862 on the Esplanade, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' marriage. I am sure nothing will better please "the young and unsophisticated prince" than to see the chubby merry faces of Indian youths gathered together to greet him to Bombay. Tickets at a shilling each might be issued for the non-subscribers to the Reception Fund for admission into the arena of sport; this will give a good sum, which I suggest might be employed for a grand dinner to the inmates of the Sailors' House, the Stranger's Friend's Society, and the Orphanages. The Town Hall requires a good deal of repairs, particularly to the grand stairs. Government, or rather the P. W. D., should surely go in for a share to do this. The principal buildings, as follows, should be illuminated by the Reception Committee:—The Town Hall, St. Thomas' Cathedral, Robert Money School, Bible Society's Book Depôt, Framjee Cowasjee Institution, the Crawford Market, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, Byculla Schools, the Victoria Gardens. Lastly, I suggest that Rs. 30,000 or so be set aside for a fine marble statue of the noble Duke, which might be raised under a suitable canopy in the oval opposite the Town Hall. This I am sure will be a lasting and true tribute of the people of Bombay and will for years to come commemorate the welcome visit of the Royal Sailor Prince.

R. B.

[Whatever else may be done to celebrate his visit to Bombay we trust that no such folly will be committed as to put up a statue of the noble Duke.]

FORT POLICE COURT.—14TH FEBRUARY.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

Refusal of Duty.—Charles Culline Bassun, a seaman of the ship Thetis, was charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and was sent to jail for two weeks. John Cockeran, a seaman of the ship Galatea, was charged with a similar offence, and was sentenced to be imprisoned for two weeks.

Drunk and Incapable.—Frederick Spiers, a European, was charged with being drunk and incapable of taking care of himself at Breach Candy road on the 11th inst., and was fined one rupee, with the alternative of a day's imprisonment.

SIR SALAR JUNG.

We (*Deccan Herald*) are given to understand that Mr. Fraser, the Assistant Resident of Hyderabad, (Deccan), arrived yesterday (Sunday) from Goolburga station and was received at the Poona station by Dustoor Khan Bahadoor Nosherwanjee Jamastjee, and his brother Dustoor Hoosunjee. He proceeded by the same train to Bombay. His Excellency Sir Salar Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., is expected at Poona with the Resident of Hydrabad to-morrow morning, by special train. His retinue and 50 horse sowars and about 25 servants, 50 elephants and camels will accompany him. He leaves Poona for Bombay on the 17th instant, by special train, where he will be received by the First and Second Commissioners. He will reside there at the bungalow of Mr. Romanjee Panthaki. From Bombay he will proceed to Jubbulpore with the Commissioners, accompanied by his retinue. He will be present at the opening of the Railway to Jubbulpore with Lord Mayo and H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, and will give a banquet. From thence he will proceed with Lord Mayo to open the line at Khamgaum. The officers of Berar will then give a banquet to Sir Salar Jung. The whole management will be in the hands of Bombay and Poona artistes. There will be great fire works in honour of the occasion. We are also given to understand that as this is the first time His Excellency Salar Jung Bahadoor, K. C. S. I., has made a tour on this side of India, it is expected that he will go through all the principal cities of India. It is said that he has taken ten lakhs of rupees out of his treasure to spend on this tour.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank on 12th February 1870.

LIABILITIES.		Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up		50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital		10,00,000
General Treasury Balance		70,42,740
Deposits at Head Office		2,87,19,132
Deposits at Branches		14,34,433
Bank Post Bills outstanding		20,82,681
Reserve		2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits		6,97,065
		Rs. 4,62,68,987
ASSETS.		
Government Securities		29,43,213
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals		15,38,749
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities, Goods and Metals		24,89,497
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.		75,41,937
Dead Stock	4,70,058	
Less written off	20,000	4,50,058
Stamps		7,731
Balances with Agents & Correspondents		10,68,029
Overdrafts		77,493
Government Reserve, Cash		30,42,740
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office		1,82,86,650
Do. do. at Branches		79,26,305
Bullion at H. O. and Branches		8,96,585
		Rs. 4,6 ,68,98

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—14TH FEBRUARY.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Riotous and Disorderly Behaviour.—Two Parsees were charged with riotous, disorderly, and indecent behaviour in a public place. The defendants admitted the offence. The first defendant, being an old offender, was fined five rupees, or, in default, to suffer seven days' imprisonment; and the second was fined eight annas.

Torture.—A Hindoo cartman was fined ten rupees for torturing his bullocks. Another cartman was fined seven rupees for a similar offence.

Gambling.—A Mahomedan and nineteen other persons were charged with gambling with dice and money in a public place, and were fined half a rupee each, with the exception of one who was sent to jail for seven days.

Alleged Insult and Assault.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. William Richardson was charged at the instance of Mr. William Liesherman, a jeweller and watchmaker, with using insulting and threatening language on a public road, and Mr. John Adams with assaulting him. Liesherman's story was that on the night of the 5th inst. he was coming out of the London Hotel and passing the gate for the theatre, when Mr. Richardson insulted him and used bad language. A man who was with complainant asked the defendant what he meant, when Mr. Adams got down and followed complainant, who ran away but was overtaken and knocked down. Liesherman called out for a sepoy, when the defendants got into their buggy and drove off as fast as they could. They met complainant soon afterwards at the Auckland Hotel and asked him to fight. Liesherman refused, whereupon Mr. Adams gave him a blow and knocked him down. The defendants denied the charge. The Magistrate thought there was no proof of assault, and the defendants were therefore discharged.

ARMY HOSPITAL EQUIPMENT FOR INDIA.

Report of a Committee appointed in Government General Order, No. 43 of 1869, to consider certain proposals connected with the subject of Army Hospital Equipment for India, and the best mode of conveying sick and wounded Soldiers on Field Service.

The Committee, on being completed by the nomination of an Engineer officer of the Public Works Department as a member, had an interview at the quarters of the President with Surgeon-Major Francis, who fully explained the various models* which he placed at their disposal, stating other advantages claimed for the conveyances and appliances which they represented.

The ambulance in use and in store in Calcutta were then examined, and all the information submitted by the Governor or obtainable from other sources, was fully studied and considered, when it was resolved by the committee that it was desirable to communicate with the coach-builders of Calcutta with a view to the construction of the carriage most suitable to the conditions of military service in this country.

The builders first applied to, declined to undertake the job unless assured that the construction of a considerable number of the carriages that might ultimately be required by Government should be entrusted to them. This assurance the committee could not give, so an estimate for the construction of a four-wheeled ambulance by Messrs. Winser and Co., was submitted to Government, authority obtained for its construction, and the work put in hand forthwith.

The plan of this conveyance was based on the model furnished by Surgeon Major Francis—of the ambulance which had obtained the first prize at the Paris Exhibition, but on a greatly reduced scale. This prize ambulance being intended to carry 17 men, who with their accoutrements would probably weigh upwards of 24 cwts., which, added to the weight of the carriage, would be a load far beyond the capabilities of Indian draught animals on Indian roads. The carriages constructed by the Committee is little more than half this size, and is intended to combine, as far as possible, lightness and facility of turning with strength and stability. It has ample space for 8 men sitting or three lying down; 10 men sitting on a push, with fittings for 8 rifles with accoutrements; 2 regulation stretchers; one regulation field medicine chest,† with water can, cup, kettle, medical comforts, &c. It is adapted for horses with common or artillery harness, or for bullock draught.‡

The conveyance is now ready for trial, but the Committee desire to record their opinion, that neither this nor any other wheeled carriage drawn by animals can ever be used with advantage for the conveyance of severely sick or wounded soldiers on the rugged and roadless countries which have been, and will be the scenes of military operations in this part of the world. Such carriage is useless or worse, save on moderately good roads, and this appears to have been the finding recorded by "all the most experienced military and medical officers of the three Presidencies, who were called on by Government to give their opinion on this subject."

Seeing that wheeled ambulances, though a useful adjunct, are no substitute for the dooly, and that there is now a great difficulty, which may soon become an impossibility, in procuring dooly-bearers in numbers adequate for war purposes,—that the horses and mules of this country are rarely large or strong enough to carry sick on cacolets or litters, and that the difficulty of mounting and dismounting, and the rough motion of the camel and elephant render these animals unsuitable for sick carriage, the committee have anxiously looked for a conveyance for sick men requiring fewer hands than the dooly, and with this view now beg to recommend that trial be made of the wheeled stretcher support first used by the Prussians in their Danish and Austrian campaigns.

This apparatus improved by Serjeant Shortill, has been tried both at Netley and Aldershot, and most favourably reported on. It enables one bearer to wheel a wounded man in a recumbent position for a very considerable distance, and two bearers can easily lift the whole conveyance with the man upon it over any obstacle, such as a bit of rocky road or a ditch. The conveyance can easily be taken to pieces and packed in very small space without a case, and effectual precautions are taken against loss of parts in transit; these should be made interchangeable.

Two of these stretcher supports have been constructed under the supervision of the Committee, who have added legs to the stretcher, so that it can be used as a bed when removed from "the support," thus securing the patient from disturbances.

This apparatus in its present state affords no protection from sun or weather, but a folding hood can easily be added, as in the accompanying sketch, should the apparatus on trial be found suitable for field service in this country.

While the carriage devised by the Committee was under construction, communications were received from Inspector General James Mouat, C.B., V.C., with plans and drawings of his "New Zealand Cart," and from Deputy Inspectors General Cox and Munro, C.B., with drawings of carriages proposed by them.

The Committee however think that the carriage constructed under their supervision should have a fair trial before carrying into practice the suggestions of the above named officers.

A portable field medicine and instrument case was laid before the Committee by Surgeon-Major Francis, but it did not appear to be superior to the regulation "Field Companion" now in use in the British army.

(Signed) F. W. Innes, M.D.,
Depy. Inspr. Genl.—President.
" C. C. Johnson, Lieut.-Col.,
Offg. Depy. Qr. Mr. Genl.
" J. L. Watts, Capt., R.E.,
Asst. Secy. Govt. of Bengal, P.W.D. } Members.

I have signed this report, but do not agree to the latter portion of it, relating to Serjeant Shortill's stretcher on wheels.

From being on small detachment duty throughout nearly the whole of the mutiny campaign and continually shifting ground, my experience is that the rough ground we usually had to encamp on and the rough country roads we had to pass over, would be too much for the light springs and wheels (about the substance of Bicycle wheels) of Serjeant Shortill's stretcher. You cannot use it as a hand stretcher, as the natives of this country, excepting hill-men, would refuse to carry it.

I think it will be found on enquiry that on field service the proportion of men that require to be carried in a lying down position, necessitated by wounds or otherwise, does not exceed 10 per cent. of those for whom carriage has to be provided; for this number, or the double of it, doolies would always be obtainable—with the present strength of the army, and I think it has generally been considered that European skill has not yet surpassed the native doolie in convenience and lightness.

(Signed) J. L. Watts, Captain, R.E.,
Asst. Secy. to Govt. of Bengal, P. W. D.
Calcutta the 27th October 1869.

From F. W. Innes, Esq., M.D., Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, to the Assistant Quarter Master General, Presidency Division, Fort William—(No. 105-3, dated Calcutta, the 28th October 1869.)

I have the honour to recommend that the ambulance carriage lately constructed under the superintendence of "the Committee on Army Hospital equipment for India," now at Barrackpore, form part of the equipment of the C. Battery 16th Brigade Royal Artillery, to march to Morar, in order that its capabilities may be tried and reported on.

To the President Hospital Equipment Committee, Military Department.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt, on the 20th November 1869, of the report of your Committee on the subject of army hospital equipment for India, and the best mode of conveying sick and wounded soldiers on field service. In reply I am to convey to you and to the Committee the thanks of the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council in the Military Department for your report and the care you have bestowed on the preparation of the ambulance for the sick and for the conveyance of the wounded on field service.

2. I am directed to forward for your information copy of a letter addressed to the Quarter Master General, directing that practical effect be given to your suggestion and that experimental use be made of the ambulance and, if considered desirable, the wheeled stretcher during a protracted march.—I am, &c.,

(Signed) H. W. Norman, Major-Genl.,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.
Fort William, the 27th January 1870.

---

* These models were all left for careful examination by the Committee.

† ("Field Companion.") ‡ Weight—cw .20 lbs. 40

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 12th and 13th Feb.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 13th February to 8 P.M. of the 14th February is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 18	1 25
" Calcutta	4 21	0 23
" Madras	2 30	0 35

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
Satalathany Saite, from Avanashy, Belgaum.
Lewis, Manager Agra Bank, from Kohat.
Nursoo, Sudder Bazaar, from Nagpore.
Govuntha Tilloo, from Alleppey.
Bhimacharee Gulgulee, from Dharwar.
Col. Trevelyan, 7th Hussars, from Meean Meer.
Lord Marcus Beresford, 7th Hussars, from Delhi.
Ramjee Rowjee, Chick Bunder, from Kurrachee.
Bashapa Bhoja, Moorasosett's Chal, Girgaum, from Belgaum.
Emigration Agent for Jamaica, from Galle.
Ramchund Oomed at Goachee Challee, from Deesa.

HIGH PRIZES.

There is some speculation in official and other circles regarding the high appointments which, in the course of the next twelve months, are more or less probable or possible. There are two circumstances which render speculation very vague—the certainty that a finance minister will be sent out from England if he can be found, and the delay in nominating the new Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. If the desire of the province and the wish of all India be gratified, by the presence of Sir Henry Durand at Lahore on 1st May, the official chess-board may be something like this. Mr. Grey will, we trust, be able to keep his seat as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the full time, till 23rd April 1872. Never had ruler such a part to play in the regeneration of a people. But the health of Mr. Grey or his family, combined with the false relation in which some of his own subordinates on the one side and some members of the Government of India on the other have occasionally placed him to that Government, have made him indifferent to a longer lease of power. Should the Lieutenant-Governorship be unfortunately vacant in the course of the year, the possible candidates for it, supposing Sir H. Durand to be in the Punjab, would be Mr. George Campbell, Sir R. Temple, Mr. Strachey, and Mr. E. C. Bayley. The first has such a prospect of usefulness in England—such a certainty of a good official position there if Mr. Gladstone succeeds in passing a land Act for Ireland, that we do not expect to see him in India again. Even were this not the case, he would prefer a seat in the Secretary of State's Council to the climate of the plains of India, and for the last six months the resignation of three of the most venerable of the centenarians of that body has been expected. All his friends would welcome the return of Sir R. Temple to the work of administration in a province for which no better ruler could be found. If Mr. Grey does not re-organize Bengal, we know no one who would do the work so well. Mr. Strachey's health interfered with his efficiency in Oudh, and a love for the hills is not compatible with the duty of a Lieutenant-Governor to Bengal. But, this apart, Mr. Strachey would make an able ruler when well controlled by public opinion, though he is young enough to wait for the North-West. If Mr. E. C. Bayley, in his office of Vice-Chancellor of the University, proves his aptitude for such public life as the ruler of Bengal must show his fitness for, his experience, both in district and secretariat work, might lead to his selection. None of these are civilians of the Lower Provinces, who know the Bengalees and their language as Sir F. Halliday did. Just as this time an outsider is wanted, and there happens to be no purely Bengal civilian at once of pre-eminent ability, high character, and good health. The two most promising are Mr. Schalch and Mr. Buckland. But men of their stamp would do better to begin with such a Chief Commissionership as that of Assam, which the present year ought to see created. Amid all these speculations it should not be forgotten that, before 27th March 1871, the Crown will be called on to appoint a successor to Lord Napier in Madras. Almost before the Duke of Edinburgh has re-joined his ship, it will be necessary for Her Majesty to say whether General Norman or Sir Neville Chamberlain who is to be military member of Council, and whether Mr. Ellis of Bombay is to succeed Mr. Noble Taylor on 10th March next if a finance minister be found by that time. Hitherto Lord Mayo's appointments have been the best possible, and we look with confidence to his future selections.—*Friend of India*, Feb. 10.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Feb 9.)

Mr. H. H. Davis to be an Assistant Conservator of Forests, second grade, in the Bootan Division, with effect from the 1st January.

Mr. R. J. Richardson to officiate as Opium Agent of Benares, during the absence on leave of Mr. C. F. Carnac, or until further orders.

Lieutenant M. O. Boyd to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of Assam, during the absence, on deputation, of Lieutenant J. Butler, or until further orders.

Lieutenant E. N. D LaTouche, Assistant Commissioner, Seeb-saugor, is transferred to Kamroop.

Captain H. J. Peet, Assistant Commissioner, is re-posted to Seebsaugor.

Mr. S. Lobb, M. A., to officiate as Principal of the Kishnaghur College, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. A. Smith, or until further orders.

Mr. F. H. Elphinstone, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Gya, is granted leave of absence, for three months, or subsequent date.

Mr. W. Scott, Extra Assistant Commissioner of the Darjeeling Terai, for three months.

The Reverend E. Kemble, Chaplain of Cuttack, for six months, from the 5th March next, or subsequent date.

Mr. A. Smith, M.A., Principal of the Kishnaghur College, for fifteen months, together with the usual preparatory leave from the 9th instant.

Mr. A. J. Elliot is re-appointed to officiate as Civil and Sessions Judge of Shahabad, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr. R. J. Richardson, or until further orders.

Mr. D. Lacey to be District Superintendent of Police, Cuttack.

Mr. W. R. Green to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Pooree.

Mr. J. S. Larminie to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Beerbhoom, during the absence, on leave, of Major T. Buttanshaw, or until further orders.

Mr. F. T. Platts, District Superintendent of Police, Dacca, is granted leave of absence, for one year, together with preparatory leave from the 9th to the 30th March next.

Major T. Buttanshaw, District Superintendent of Police, Beerbhoom, for two months, from any date between the 15th March and 10th April 1870.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Fisher, District Superintendent of Police, Tipperah, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Military Department, from the 15th Feb.

Lieutenant Colonel J. F. Stoddard, M.S.C., Executive Engineer, first grade, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is appointed to officiate as Superintending Engineer of the South-Western Circle, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel P. P. L. O'Connell, R.E., on privilege leave.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort Saint George Gazette*, Feb 8.)

Leave.—Mr. G. D. Leman, Principal Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Ganjam, for eighteen months, to proceed to Europe.

Appointments.—Mr. John Charles Loch, to be Deputy Collector of Sea Customs at Madras.

Surgeon James Sadlier Ridings, M.D., to act as Zillah Surgeon and Superintendent of the Jail, Mangalore, without prejudice to his Military appointment—with effect from the 5th November 1869.

Military Department.

Major Francis Dawson, of the Staff Corps, to be an Assistant Quarter Master-General, with effect from the 27th January 1870, vice Peyton, whose tour of appointment expired on that date.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Mayne, of the Staff Corps, Deputy Judge Advocate, Centre Division, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Madras.

The following promotions are made in the Commissariat Department, with effect from the 9th January 1870:—

Major J. C. Macdonald, of the Staff Corps, Acting Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to act as Assistant Commissary General, 1st class; Major T. W. Stanfeld, of the Staff Corps, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to act as Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class; Captain J. C. Gunning, of the Staff Corps, Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 1st class; Captain H. C. Wright, of the Staff Corps, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, to act as Deputy Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class; and Lieutenant B. A. Bloomfield, of the Staff Corps, Acting Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 2nd class, to act as Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, during the absence on furlough to Europe of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Watts, Assistant Commissary General, 1st class, or until further orders.

Lieutenant A. R. Edgcome, of the Royal (Madras) Engineers, Executive Engineer, fourth grade, Kistnah District, is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough (medical certificate) for two years, and to embark from Bombay.

The following promotions are made in the Ordnance Department:—

Ensign and Deputy Assistant Commissary Patrick Flanagan, to be Acting Assistant Commissary, and Troop Quarter Master William Burton, B Battery D Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, to be Acting Deputy Assistant Commissary, from 4th February 1870, during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary J. T. Gibson.

Madras Staff Corps.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Major George Phillip Brudenell Sheard, having completed 26 years' service, to be Lieutenant-Colonel from the 3rd February 1870.

The undermentioned officer is admitted to the Staff Corps, from the date specified against his name, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieutenant Charles Henry Sheppard of the Infantry General List, 2nd Wing Subaltern 56th Regt. N. I., and officiating Qr. Mr. 11th Regt. N. I. 8th Feby 1870.

CHRISTIANITY IN AFGHANISTAN.

Hardly a week passes without some new illustration of the influence of the policy of Lord Mayo in civilizing Afghanistan. Last October one Yahiya Bakir, a native gentleman of Kandahar who had been baptized by Dr. Pfander, informed the Rev. W Keene of the Church Mission, Umritsur, that on visiting Cabul he had been reported to Mahomed Hossein Khan, governor of the city, as "a destroyer of the law and religion" and as worthy of death or banishment. The preacher, who was on his way to Kokand, had been badly treated when with Mr. Clark in Kashmere, and from his Christian conversation was discovered by a Kashmiri merchant, who was in the same serai with him. The Governor of Cabul apprehended Yahiya Bakir at midnight, and, after a long discussion, sent him on to the Ameer, to whom he had appealed. This was the result:—

"The next morning I was taken to the Ameer, who talked with great condescension to me; and, by God's help, I answered all his questions. The Ameer asked me who I was, and where I was lodging. I told him plainly all about myself, from which he came to know that I am a Christian. Now-a-days the Ameer, by God's blessing, is very friendly to the British Government; therefore he did not hear the advice of wicked men, but sent me away very affectionately. By God's blessing I now live in the serai of Ameer Osman. The people of Cabul now treat me kindly, and I freely preach the truth to them. As a door is opened to me to preach the gospel in Cabul and its vicinity, I have postponed my going to Kokand."

Mr. Keene has, in a Persian letter, thanked the Ameer for his justice and kindness. Thus the most fanatical parts of Central Asia are gradually opening to Christian preachers as well as to Budhist surveyors.—*Friend of India.*

CABUL.

The news from Cabul is of little importance—unless indeed the King of Bokhara should fulfil his declared intention of imprisoning Sirdar Abdul Rahman Khan, on the understanding that Naib Mahomed Alum Khan (who, to do him justice, originally suggested the neat little arrangement) will do the same to Meer Surrah Beg Khan. General Daood Khan is far from assured of the loyalty of some of the troops in Turkistan. He believes they still maintain a correspondence with Sirdar Abdul Rahman. The Ameer has determined to increase the regular infantry of his army by four full regiments—from 26 to 30.—*Pioneer*, Feb. 12.

SIR R. ALCOCK AND THE INDIAN OPIUM REVENUE.

"Do what you please, but never give a reason for it," is the sort of convention which every sensible husband makes with the wife of his bosom. Had Sir Rutherford Alcock acted with equal discrimination at his recent interview with the merchants of Hong-Kong, the world would never have known how very inconsiderate was his action in assenting to the increase of the import duty upon opium. The Chinese, he said, were now cultivating the poppy to an enormous extent, and it was stated on good authority that some 6,000 chests of Chinese opium were monthly brought into the Shanghai market, and sold for one-half the price asked for the drug. The Chinese, he added, were determined to flood the market to such an extent as would prevent the importation of the foreign drug, and they seemed not unlikely to succeed. A merchant thereupon naturally suggested that Indian opium, already unable to hold its own against the inferior low-priced article of home growth and manufacture, would be still further distanced in the race by the additional burden of 2½ per cent. A mere "drop in the ocean," His Excellency is reported to have airily replied. It was enough, for all that, retorted Mr. Pollard, to effect the import, and so far to injure the trade of the colony. And was His Excellency quite certain that the increase would be no more than 2½ per cent? His Excellency was not at all certain of anything of the kind, but another merchant, who is described as a partner in a leading Indian firm, quietly remarked that the extra duty represented 4 per cent. on Malwa and 7 per cent. on Patna opium. That dreadful Mr. Pollard had previously insisted that the increase in the tariff rate was sufficient to stimulate the native growth; to which His Excellency could find no better answer than that it was not "worth while to dispute about the extra duty, when the Chinese could impose any amount they pleased in the interior of the country." Such a process of reasoning would equally justify the imposition of one hundred or one thousand per cent.

Mr. Pollard then returned to the charge, and reminded His Excellency that this duty was paid by the foreign importer, but received for reply the sapient remark that the Chinese merchant would take all this into consideration in calculating the cost of the drug. No doubt of it, but all the calculations in the world would not enable him to compete with the cheaper article. Trade implies action as well as calculation. It is not a mere question of book-keeping, as diplomatists and statesmen are so apt to imagine. However, in the end Sir Rutherford was constrained to admit that he recognized the importance of the subject "so much so, indeed, that he considered it advisable to visit Calcutta with reference to it on his way home." He has done so—with what result remains to be seen.

Is this question quite unworthy of the consideration of the Chamber of Commerce of Calcutta? Might it not be worth their while, if they have not already done so, to place themselves in direct communication with Her Majesty's Minister at the Court of Pekin? Sir Rutherford assured the deputation at Hong-Kong that he was always glad to hear the opinions of practical men. Is he less likely to listen to the merchants of Calcutta than to those settled at Chinese ports? In any case the experiment should be tried.—*Englishman*, Feb. 9.

Sir Rutherford Alcock states that he was compelled to agree to a partial sacrifice of India's opium revenue for fear lest the whole might be lost. He may, or may not, have done the right thing; but the Viceroy has been unable to have the benefit of what Mr. Grey might say on such matters, as Mr. Grey has not had an opportunity of entering into a discussion with Sir Rutherford in the presence of the Viceroy.—*Indian Daily News.*

RULES FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE BICYCLE.

Having lately heard many complaints of the want of some simple rules for managing the Bicycle, I have written out a few which may be found useful, and herewith send them:—

1.—Proceed to purchase a machine. Having done so entertain four strong men for a month to enable you to mount and retain seat on same.

2.—Invariably choose one with very large wheels. The higher your position the more exalted will you be over all little difficulties that may lie in your path.

3.—Having mastered your instrument (without either injuring arm or leg), proceed to make your appearance on the Mall daily, at the fashionable hour.

4.—When starting always jump on with confidence (especially if any one is looking) and should you tumble, remark in a pleasant voice that the pedals are not right or the road too uneven.

5.—When thoroughly initiated, take cod-liver oil daily. It greases the joints and will enable you to go twice the speed.

6.—Choose, generally, for your longest excursions the hour subsequent to dinner: the exercise assists the digestion: moreover, you will probably be more light-headed and the bicycle will go easier, though perhaps not quite so straight.

7.—Always spin along at your utmost speed when you observe a carriage approaching. It looks better and sometimes creates a sensation. This is golden rule.

8.—When travelling at speed, should you find yourself leaning over unpleasantly to the right, turn the handle to that side: should any unfortunate pedestrian be in the way, never mind, your balance is much more important and must be kept at all risks.

9.—Should you observe a stone or large brick in the road (especially those with D. P. W. on them), and cannot quite rely on your powers of steering, jump off. It's safest by far.

10.—Never turn your head to the right or left when in motion. It looks scientific. Also never lose your presence of mind sufficiently to return the bow of a lady (unless a near relation), as should you do so you will probably rue the daring feat by losing irrecoverable your balance and her respect.

11.—Before mounting your bicycle see that your hair is parted precisely in the middle. This is important.

12.—Should you wish to indulge in a sly wink at any passing fair one, be careful to wink with both eyes or you may fall in the sweet creature's estimation by finding yourself prostrate at her feet in a most undignified attitude.

13.—Take a fast spin of ten miles every day. The reason for this is obvious: you may get out of practice.

14.—In running down-hill do not permit your legs to dangle, but throw them gracefully up on the front bars, assuming at the same time an easy and pleasant expression of countenance, regardless of the mental anguish you may be enduring.

15.—Never travel after dark: you will never catch it, unless, indeed, you happen to run into a pedestrian armed with a stick.

16.—Invariably whistle a tune as you go along at night. It serves to call attention to your advent, besides giving an air of *nonchalance* to your proceeding.

17.—Should you possess a lantern do not fail to screw it on previous to disappearing into darkness: do not light it; the rattling will be sufficient to enlighten passersby as to the nature of the approaching machine.

18.—Advice to heavy elderly gentlemen being bicyclists. Never try to run over soft ground, you will find it very hard.

Slimly.

Quite-as-bad 7th February 1870.

—*Pioneer.*

CALCUTTA RACES.

SECOND MEETING.

THIRD DAY, THURSDAY, 10TH FEBRUARY.

DEALERS' PLATE.

Rising Star	1
Scimitar Secundus	2
Red Hazard	3

Time—3 mins. 3 secs.

FIRST CLASS HANDICAP.

Detrimental	1
Kilmore	2

Time—2 mins. 47 secs.

Longden first passed the post, Rocket second. Rocket jostled against Detrimental, Longden and Rocket disqualified.

SECOND CLASS HANDICAP.

Bellona	1
Vollano	2

Time—1 min. 51 secs.

ARAB HANDICAP.

Rising Star	1
Growler	2

—*Pioneer.*

THE SHOE QUESTION.

The shoe question is two-fold. One point is, whether natives who keep their heads covered before English gentlemen, in defiance of European courtesy, should be allowed to wear shoes also in breach of their own. The other point is, whether Europeans, who take off their hat in token of respect to native rank, should be expected, in addition, to conform to the native practice of taking their shoes off. On the second point, so good a compromise has been adopted in Egypt, that we greatly wonder it has not been imported to Hyderabad and other places where it would be useful. In Cairo, when you arrive at the gate of the new mosque which crowns the citadel of the magnificent Saladin, a grey-bearded acolyte presents you with a pair of list slippers, for the use of which you pay him a small fee. These are drawn over the boots, and thus, without inconvenience or loss of dignity, the travelling infidel inspects the holy buildings, whilst the contact of leather with the flags sanctified by prayer is avoided, and no umbrage is given to the sensibilities of the so-called elect. This arrangement seems dictated by common sense, and we cannot conceive why an Englishman should not enter the Nizam's presence similarly equipped: he is virtually in his stockings, but they are over his boots.—*Pioneer.*

THE FAMINE IN THE NATIVE STATES OF CENTRAL INDIA.

From an article in the *Friend of India* we make an interesting extract in reference to the admirable part the Maharajah Sindia of Gwalior played during the recent time of famine. The *Friend* draws a contrast between Sindia's conduct and that of other chiefs—Holkar of Indore for instance—in the same part of the country:—

December 1868 came, it was known that Malwa was no longer a land of promise. The tide now set in to Gwalior, and the palace gates of Sindia were besieged. The instalment of rent postponed in September was now being exacted by the durbar officers. Sindia himself had been brought back from the gates of death, through the skill of English physicians, in August, and he had been absent for two months in search of health. His Highness hurried back to the post of duty, in a way which makes one bitterly recall, by contrast, Darjeeling, Simla, and Orissa. But, knowing his countrymen, he at first refused to believe that many had not already taken advantage of his proclamation and did not require relief. But he did not remain passive. He sent his Dewan, "whom he trusts and who has proved worthy of trust," to report on the condition of the districts. Just so, one remembers, an English Lieut. Governor was sent to Orissa so late as February in similar circumstances. But the result was very different. So harrowing was the report that "the Maharajah was now roused; he mounted his horse, and, with a handful of followers, for the country was bare, rode from Tahseel to Tahseel to see the face of things." This was on 2nd January 1869, after the soobahs of the more afflicted districts had sent in reports of their own detailed inspection. From Jowarghur to Bhind, to Sekurwaree, to Subbulghur, to Seepree and to Goonah, on the high road from Bombay to Agra, the Maharajah and his Dewan went, and this was what he saw, as described by his own hand. The extract is long, but it is unique as the only report or minute of a feudatory chief on the condition of a country under famine.

"All that was seen during the tour will now be described minutely, neither more nor less:—A review of the district has filled me with grief and pain, but the state of things is beyond human control. If by any possibility I could have averted the calamity which has fallen, no sacrifice would have been wanting on my part, but the hand of God thus caused it. It remains for me to relate what I saw, and provide for the future to the best of my ability. Whole districts are without culture; the earth is even, and the clods broken as in 'Jait, Baisakh' (just preceding the rains;) to have so prepared it would be difficult: from this a notion of its condition may be formed. There is cultivation just round the villages owing to the wells, and from the late showers there is hope that the crops which do exist will be doubled. In some places the rain-fall has been 16 annas; then in others close by everything is barren. The seed which was sown did not quicken; the cultivators then tried sugar-cane, but from the want of moisture and fever-heat of the soil, the 'Goo,' which should have come, came not. The hope of rice altogether disappeared. Where there was suffering for water to drink, what chance for rice and jowaree? The jowar and bajra which sprung up were so weak, that the ryots cut them as fodder for the cattle. It seemed to be God's will at this time to trouble and damage all nature. While I was encamped at Kotwal there fell a severe frost. Riding the following morning to the next stage, I observed that the 'urhur' had been blighted by it. It looked like a beautiful reed bungalow, which had been scorched up by fire. What power has man to contend with such inflictions? Gram and wheat, such as exist, are weak and poor, and the smaller grain has entirely failed. I would describe this state too, but the pen will move no more.

"I will now speak of the people. So long as they had means in money or substance of any kind convertible, they fed upon them; these gone, they were hungry and helpless. They then began to gather the jungle berries and ground them; with these they mixed some sort of cereal, and so existence has been sustained. I heard of a strange device at Seopore and Powrie. God so keeps alive the instinct of self-preservation, that what men resort to in such straits should be recounted. It is difficult for the rich and well-fed to realize these things, but with the poor, misery, drudgery, and happiness are simple, when life is sustained by feeding upon the fruit of the Mowa and Gooler trees. And now a new device has been heard of; men climb the Surdhie tree, incise the young shoots at the top, and so extract the juice, on which they live, but wretched and weak they are. Four months still remain; how these are to be tided over, God only knows. With the water such is the state that in villages, where there are 20 wells the people fetch it from other villages, and tanks which for years have been full to the brim are now dry, and day by day the water recedes from the wells which remain. Food men have devised, but for water what can they substitute? In January the month of March has appeared, and such a March has never yet been. God does what he wishes; the pen can go no further. The cattle soon consumed the grass which was stored up; the zemindars then used the short grass in the swamps as the water dried up; when this failed, resort was had to the leaves and berries of the jungle. But for the coming six months what is to be done?"

Such is Sindia's own language, as read out in open durbar to his vassals and servants, and translated by Colonel Daly. Before he saw the state of the country he had insisted on charging arrears of rent with *sowaie*, or interest at 25 per cent. He was now urged to consider the case of every tenant separately, to spread the payment of such arrears as were fair over a series of years and without interest; to invite subscriptions, heading the list himself, and to distribute food through village punchayets. His reply was characteristic of a purely Asiatic ruler:—

"Your suggestions would suit your own people, and even those in British territory, but not those of native states. The ryots here require to be kept in hand. It is true, for instance, that it was notified that *sowaie* would be charged upon all arrears; but this was merely a threat. I know what they can pay, and it is no part of my interest to destroy them. Remissions will force their own way, for many of the cultivators have nothing left to pay with; but it will be time enough to speak of that by and bye. I have never promised remissions, but 'mooltvee' postponement only. In the same way public subscriptions would meet with a ready response amongst you, because understood; here it would be otherwise; the general belief would be that the durbar sought, under this pretext, to raise money for itself. Even your idea of vesting the supervision of the funds with districts and village punches would not be credited. Nobody here will give voluntarily; pressure will be necessary."

What the Maharajah did was this. He assigned half a lakh of rupees for food and relief works in the twelve districts, he called on the chief men of his own capital to feed the thousands who thronged the streets, and he imposed a famine assessment on his Thakoors or vassals. The last was openly condemned as likely to be a permanent impost. The second was liberally responded to by the wealthier classes. We have yet to learn how the means of relief told on the bulk of the population. Writing on 18th May last, General C. T. Chamberlain, the Officiating Political Agent, said—of that "we know nothing. Nothing is vouchsafed as to remissions of revenue or sums actually disbursed. An inquiry upon the subject met with a promise for full exposition in time for the report of next year." We trust the results will prove to be such as to reflect credit on the Maharajah, who cannot be less merciful to his own tenantry than he has been liberally loyal to the British Government, whose troops were stationed at Goona, Seepree and Morar.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The native Christians of Bengal are about to establish a fortnightly journal in the English language, called the *Bengal Christian Herald.*

Mr. Cunningham, the Government Advocate at Lahore, succeeds Mr. Boulnois as Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, during the absence of the latter on leave in England.

Government has sanctioned the establishment of a line of telegraph between Kohat and Rawul Pindee; and the 5th company of Sappers has been placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Telegraphs for its construction.

The s. s. Outram was the other day run into by the brig Futteh Cureem. The brig struck the steamer amidships. A short stay at Cochin enabled the Outram to repair the trifling damage she sustained. Nothing is said of the injury done to the brig.—*Englishman*, Feb. 10.

Colonel T. Oakes of the 12th Royal Lancers, and Colonel D. Lowe of the 17th Lancers, have both reported favourably on the introduction of bamboo shafts, instead of ash staffs, for the lances of their troopers. After an experiment for one year, the bamboo shafts have been found less liable to fracture or damage than the ash shafts formerly used.

The 1st battalion of H. M.'s 17th Regiment is ordered to Lucknow instead of Allahabad. Nor are we (at Allahabad) to possess the head-quarters wing of H. M.'s 1-14th Regiment, but only such detachment of it as may be necessary to carry on the duties of the station. Sum total—the capital of the North-West will be without a band!—*Pioneer*, Feb. 11.

The report of the Committee of Inquiry into the Madrissa of Calcutta reveals very serious abuses, and gives forth a somewhat uncertain sound on the charges relating to the funds. The document has been for some time in our possession but, in fairness to Colonel Lees who is preparing a reply, we abstain from discussing it for another week.—*Friend of India*, Feb. 10.

The Governor-General attaches so much importance to the punctual submission of Dr. Cuningham's Sanitary reports, that stringent orders have been issued for the due submission of reports by regimental medical officers, it being thoroughly understood that officers failing in this respect will be held responsible for an actual neglect of duty in its fullest sense.—*Indian Daily News.*

Dr. Mouat has made a great discovery. He has found coal at Midnapoor whilst engaged in boring for water for the use of the jail. This is, indeed, a treasure trove. It is not impossible that further borings may establish the existence of a coal field beneath the laterite formation that extends the whole way from Ranigunge to Midnapoor.—*Englishman.*

The following passengers embarked at Calcutta, per French Mail s. s. Godavery, on the 8th instant:—

For Marseilles—Mr William Johnson and Mr F Manini.
For Suez—Mr W R Cowan, Mr and Mrs Moses.
For Hong-Kong—Mr Sanford.
For Galle—Mr G Fitau.
For Madras—Captain Mallock, Mr A J Stuart, and Mr T C Von Franquemont.

Mr. Bowring and family left Bangalore by last evening's train, and the native community, as though reluctant to end with their morning's demonstration, had the whole road from the Commissioner's residence to the Railway station illuminated. He stays, we believe, with Lord Napier for a day or two, and proceeds home in the same steamer that brings Colonel Meade from Calcutta. Mr. Kindersley takes over temporary charge of the office of Chief Commissioner.—*Bangalore Herald*, Feb. 8.

His Excellency the Viceroy has invited Sir Salar Jung to join him in Berar and accompany him to meet the Duke of Edinburgh at Jubbulpore for the opening of that extension of the G. I. P. Railway. Sir Salar Jung proposes to take the opportunity of making a somewhat lengthened tour in this Presidency. He will visit Agra, Delhi, Lucknow and Benares, thence to Calcutta and so *viâ* Madras back to Hydrabad. He will probably be accompanied throughout by Mr. Saunders and Captain Trevor.—*Pioneer*, Feb. 11.

The quarterly return of sickness among native troops to 30th September 1869, gives some curious results. The greatest daily average of sick was found in the 3rd Native Infantry at Peshawur, which does not surprise us, though the 28th Native Infantry at the same station were at the same time remarkably healthy. Next in order of sickness comes the 5th Goorkhas at Abbottabad, the 41st Native Infantry at Buxa Dooar, the 2nd Punjab Infantry and then the 4th Punjab Infantry, both at Kohat, and the 44th Native Infantry at Shillong. The healthiest regiment during the same period seems to have been the 34th Native Infantry at Lucknow, and next the 20th Native Infantry at Tullagong in the Rawul Pindee Circle.—*Pioneer.*

The case of Newton versus Goodall for defamation will be heard on the 14th inst., before Mr. Atkinson, Judge of the Small Cause Court here, in his capacity of Subordinate Judge. As both plaintiff and defendant are well-known barristers practising in Allahabad, the case has excited some local interest. Two or three months ago, it appears, a number of letters, tending to damage plaintiff in the estimation of the public, were forwarded by post to different gentlemen throughout the country. Plaintiff charges the defendant with being the writer of these letters, whether rightly or wrongly remains to be proved. The defendant has, we hear, retained the services of Mr. Jardine, Government Advocate. The plaintiff conducts his own case.—*Pioneer.*

"Yellow Cholum" is the latest *protegé* of the practical agriculturists of Madras, and the Superintendent of the Government Farm gives the following testimonial to its great excellence as a fodder crop. Yellow Cholum, he tells us, is suited for cultivation on all soils and in all climates where the temperature does not often fall below 60 degrees, and contains, weight for weight, more nutritious matter than turnips. It is best cut for fodder when two-thirds grown and is then readily eaten by all farm stock. As a dry crop, it will grow for seven or eight months, yielding 8 tons of fodder to the acre, and can be grown for Rs. 2-11-1 per ton. When irrigated, 24 tons per acre can be readily obtained at a cost per ton of Rs. 1-15-11.—*Pioneer.*

The following is from Kussowlie:—A Mr. Hughes, who was formerly a resident in Agra, was invited to spend Christmas with a friend at Subathoo, who had promised him her daughter in marriage. On reaching, he was told the young lady was engaged to another. He took it to heart, and endeavoured to drown his sorrow in liquor. He reached Kussowlie in a deplorable state of inebriety, enquiring for the house of an acquaintance, who, seeing his disgraceful state, denied him admission. He then went to the dawk-bungalow. A friend called to see him on the following morning, and found him suffering very much. Mr. Hughes afterwards went out for a walk, and threw himself down a khud. The khansamah at the dawk-bungalow promptly got a jampan, and sent him to Kalka. On the way he expired. His remains were conveyed to Kalka for interment.

There is a report to hand that no fort will be constructed at Jubbulpore. Mr. George Campbell always ridiculed the idea, and we believe wrote strongly against such a waste of money long before the deficit was announced; and, as the reign of economy has set in, there may be truth in the report. In that case it will probably also be determined on, not to remove the arsenal to Jubbulpore but to Allahabad, which will be within seven hours run by rail from these parts when railway communication to Bombay is open. The abandonment of the idea of making a fort at Jubbulpore will spare an excellent estate in the Residency; and any two of the public offices at this station might be amply accommodated in the house, at the saving of rent to Government. The abandonment will also save the public purse from the payment of heavy compensation. There is one estate for which alone the proprietor contemplates receiving a lakh of rupees, should the fort project be carried out.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, Feb. 9.

We hear from Secundrabad that a grand field day surpassing in brilliancy those within the recollection of the oldest inhabitant of that ilk took place upon the 29th ultimo in honour of General M'Cleverty. The whole force, consisting of four batteries of Artillery, the 18th Hussars and 4th Light Cavalry and 4th Irregular Cavalry Hydrabad Contingent, the 24th and 10th Foot, the 4th, 5th and 24th Native Infantry, two companies of Madras Sappers and Miners, and an Infantry Regiment and Battery of the Hyderabad Contingent, took part in the military spectacle, which was one of a very fine character. The troops retired in the face of an imaginary enemy advancing upon Secundrabad by the Bombay road, and all available posts of defence for a couple of miles out of cantonment were hotly contested, so hotly in fact that spectators were almost smothered in the smoke of villainous saltpetre that hung upon the ground like a dense fog. At the conclusion of the sham fight the troops being drawn up in contiguous columns, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief expressed his great pleasure at all he had seen which His Excellency might very well afford to do, the force inspected being perhaps the finest which any part of India could turn out at such short notice. General M'Cleverty leaves Secundrabad upon the 10th February. The Resident was to leave upon the 4th February to hurry on, it is said, the construction of the railway from Goolburga to Hyderabad.—*Madras Times*, Feb. 7.

The hounds had another magnificent run on Monday morning (Feb. 7). The meet was Munro Bridge, and about a score of sportsmen and two ladies put in an appearance. The hounds were scarcely put into the gardens on the left of Harington road when they pointed a line along the river bank. On coming to the end of the range of gardens they crossed the river and opened to it, all along the tank bund, but came to a short check just beyond Amanjakarai Bridge. This lasted but a few moments when they hit off the line back again, along the bed of the river, and "Jack" was viewed in the prickly pear thicket behind Amanjakarai village, not a dozen yards a-head of them. A short check, however, enabled him to cross the road and "make tracks" towards Perambore, but after going about a mile in that direction he turned sharp to the left, and made a ring back to the southward, crossing the river and the Poonamallee road near Naduvakarai, and going straight south along the bund of the Koyembedu tank. On reaching the end of the tank, however, he turned sharp west again, and another short check, but the Neyakuppum village allowed him to get a start again to the north crossing the Poonamallee road for the third time. He was headed at Madurpakam, and again crossed the road and went straight south, and across the dry bed of the Tandalam tank in view, with two hounds close to his brush. Here some very ardent sportsmen supposing, it is presumed, that they could catch the wily animal themselves, rode for a mile or two well in front of the body of the pack, and effectually prevented their getting properly on the line. The result was, as might have been expected, that "Jack" managed to give his pursuers the slip and escaped into the large sugar cane coverts beyond Ayyappan tangul, about three-quarters of a mile to the south-east of Poonamallee. The distance travelled, as measured on the map, was ten miles, and the time one hour and ten minutes.—*Madras Times.*

STATE-SUPPORTED CHAPLAINS.

Some alarm has been caused by most extravagant statements regarding the reduction of the ecclesiastical establishment. All that has been proposed by the Government of India is, that congregation should bear at least some of the cost of "contingencies and establishments," and that in the cities of Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras alone the number of chaplains should be reduced. No chaplain is to be dismissed, nor will there be any serious change in the principles on which the ecclesiastical establishment has been hitherto maintained. *When* the time comes, idol and mosque endowments from public lands and the civil church establishment must, in all fairness, fall together.—*Friend of India.*

CALCUTTA POLICE.—FEBRUARY 8TH.

(Before J. B. Roberts, Esq.)

Conjugal Felicity—Contempt of Court.—Mrs. Selina Hall, of Howe's Lane, charged her husband, Henry D. J. Hall, employed in the Government Printing Office, with having ill-treated her, made use of violent language, and refused to maintain her. Complainant stated that her husband was in the habit of coming home drunk, and on such occasions behaved like an "infuriated demon." He smashed everything that came across him, and she found it difficult to manage her lodging house. She had been subjected to several acts of cruelty. It was only last Monday or Tuesday that she had been fearfully beat about the head." Her husband was employed under Mr. O. T. Cutter.

Magistrate.—But you are living with him, and how do you say he does not maintain you?

Complainant.—I keep a lodging-house, and he has not given me more than Rs. 60 a month, all of which goes to support him alone.

Defendant.—You lie. I have given you Rs. 150 per month, and nothing less.

Defendant had several times before interrupted the Court and the witnesses, and was repeatedly warned not to do so. On this occasion he was particularly told to guard his tongue, or notice would be taken of his conduct. He, however, continued to disregard this advice, and was as often silenced by the Court.

The Magistrate remarked that if he was not sober enough to conduct his defence, he would adjourn the case till such time as he was in a position to do so; but he could not allow him to make use of such language as he had done.

The defendant begged pardon, and nodded assent; but on a witness, Mr. Cumberland, a lodger in the house, being examined, he again showed symptoms of excitement. On Mr. Cumberland stating that he had not witnessed the assault on Monday or Tuesday last, but had seen marks of violence on the person of the complainant, defendant howled out, "You are a d——d liar."

The Magistrate observed that he had sufficiently warned the defendant, but as no heed was paid to it, he was bound now to notice it—not only with a view of maintaining the dignity of the Court, but in order to get him sufficiently sober to answer the charge against him. He would sentence him for contempt of Court to one week's imprisonment in the Presidency Jail, and, at the expiration of that time, proceed with the case.

Defendant, on hearing the sentence of the Court apologised. He begged hard to be forgiven, saying it would cost him his situation. The Magistrate said he ought to have thought of that before, when opportunities had been given him; but, as he had not done so there was no alternative. He must go to prison. It was with some difficulty that the defendant was removed from the dock.—*Indian Daily News.*

SNAILS A SUBSTITUTE FOR THE TELEGRAPH!

Some years ago the worthy Parisians were a good deal startled by the announcement that means had been discovered of effecting, apart from the telegraph, instantaneous communication between the most distant parts of the world:—still more startled were they on being told that the *modus operandi* was by *snails*. It had been ascertained, it was said, that a peculiar magnetic sympathy existed between creatures of this species, and that in virtue of it any two, after being put into communication in a peculiar way, would, on being carried to any distance from each other, feel and express at the same identical moment the same sensation. Thus it was alleged that if one of the snails were placed in an apparatus containing letters of the alphabet, it might, on being touched, be made to act on a needle pointing to a particular letter; whereupon the other snail, in a similar apparatus, would touch the needle pointing to the same letter, no matter whether that second apparatus were in the same room or at a distance of five thousand leagues. A sort of public experiment was made of this extraordinary theory in Paris and the thing was forgotten; but lo! one of the leading journals of this city gives an account of a repetition of the experiment, with, it is declared, perfect success. Two cases were on Sunday last, placed one at each end of a large barn; in each there was a wheel; on each wheel a number of snails were placed, one by one, in vessels of a peculiar construction, and each snail was to act on a certain letter of the alphabet. The snails in case No. 1 at the top of the barn was made to mark the letters *e n f e r*, and the snails in case No. 2 at the bottom of the barn immediately indicated the same letters. There was no wire or any other direct communication between the two cases. The words *besoin* and *dessus* were marked letter by letter by the snails of one case, and repeated by those in the other:—an attempt to transmit the word *telles* failed. Such is the almost incredible statement made to the public. But we are not obliged to believe it.—*Paris Letter.*

MRS. STOWE AND THE "QUARTERLY REVIEW."

The *Quarterly Review*, whose article on Mrs. Stowe's "True Story" we noticed three months ago, in its January number devotes an article to that lady's "Vindication," which the *Reviewer* had evidently seen before Monday last, when the work first became known to the general English public. The *Reviewer* sees no necessity for any rejoinder or reply to Mrs. Stowe, but he occupies thirty pages with an examination of her statements. He shrinks from charging that lady with bad faith, but alleges that she sees everything through a distorting medium. "If," he says, "Mrs. Beecher Stowe were to produce an angel as a witness in this cause of Byron against Byron we should look under the wings for the tail." Accordingly that is a principal portion of the *Reviewer's* present work—looking for tail—he finds it everywhere. We can no more admire the tomahawking style of this article than that of the former, which it resembles: it seems to us undeservedly unsuitable for the present inquiry, if indeed it is appropriate to any. Ridicule of Mrs. Stowe's sincerest and most solemn statements, and ascription of the basest motives for her authorship, are freely indulged in. There is one passage of a kind which we should never have expected to read in a *Quarterly Review*. The writer says:—"When twitted (not by us) with an 'eye to dollars,' she flings down her ill-gotten gains in a way that provoked a parallel with Judas Iscariot, and a charitable *hope that she would complete the parallel*." It is true that the origin of this wretched stuff is referred to some transatlantic journalist; but it is unworthy of a place in a great organ of English cultivated opinion. The most valuable part of the article consists of a number of additional letters by Lady Byron, and it is now stated that the letters published in October were authenticated by the Earl Chichester, Lord William Godolphin Osborne, and Mr. George Leigh.—*Daily News.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

THE "SPECTATOR'S" NOTES.

(*Spectator*, Jan. 22.)

THE RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.

THE latest intelligence from the Red River Settlement, transmitted by cable to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is more favourable. It is said that the insurgents have agreed to open negotiations with the Canadian Government. We shall not, however, know the full truth of this affair till Parliament meets, if then.

SIR S. NORTHCOTE ON RECIPROCITY.

SIR STAFFORD NORTHCOTE made a very manly speech in Exeter on Thursday to the Chamber of Commerce, in which he utterly rejected the nonsense talked by reciprocitarians. As to reciprocity, suppose you give a bale of English cloth for a hogshead of French wine. Well, the French Government taxes your cloth, so you don't get quite your full hogshead; but will you get more if, when the wine comes, the British Government takes some of it for import duty? That is very neatly put, and will, we should think, be intelligible even to Lord J. Manners, Lord Malmesbury, and the rest of the gentlemen who will have it that if you will only stick up brambles enough the sheep must bring you more wool.

DOES THE GUILLOTINE CAUSE INSTANT DEATH?

DR. PINEL, a French physiologist, has been trying to "demoralize the guillotine" by declaring that it does not cause instant death. The body, he says, dies, but the blood in the brain is retained, the brain being shielded from atmospheric pressure, the nerves of hearing, sight, and smell remain, and all the apparatus of intellect is present. This condition, which is as frightful as any dream of Edgar Poe's, may last, he thinks, three hours. A general belief in this theory would at once abolish the guillotine, but the blood, as the *Lancet* explains, though retained would become deoxydized in about 90 seconds, when all consciousness *must* absolutely cease. Moreover, owing to the tremendous nervous shock which must be suffered in decapitation, it is to the last degree improbable that consciousness—which is so constantly suspended even by a slight one—should endure even for those ninety seconds. It is nearly certain that the phenomenon we call death, whatever that may be, supervenes instantly, quite certain that it is not delayed many seconds.

THE "DAILY NEWS."

THE interregnum in the management of the *Daily News* has ended,—to the delight, we should imagine, of its readers,—Mr. E. Dicey having accepted the editorial chair. We may, we think, congratulate the proprietors as well as the Liberal party on their selection. Though a determined Liberal, Mr. Dicey has shown in all his writings a rare impartiality and comprehension of his opponents,—qualities, which, though they may not always strengthen a journalist, are almost indispensable to an editor, whose duty is not merely debate. As regards foreign politics, there is probably no man of his years in England who has had anything like Mr. Dicey's experience both of countries and of men, or who understands so clearly the forces which move opinion in the three countries about which Englishmen care,—France, Germany, and America. His defect, if he has one, is a little too much distrust of English prejudice, a little too much belief in English dislike to reconsider convictions, and that is just the sort of defect which makes newspapers pay.

SINGULAR MURDER.

A REMARKABLE murder has occurred in Finsbury. Jacob Spinass, night porter at Bueker's Hotel, Christopher Street, had been drinking hard on Friday se'nnight, when about half-past five in the morning Mrs. Bueker heard a terrible noise in his room, and on descending to inquire the cause met him apparently wild, shouting, "The devil is downstairs!" On entering the room the body of a woman, Cecilia Aldridge, an "unfortunate," was found by the bed, with the head beaten in by wine-bottles. It is believed that both had been drinking, and that Spinass had either quarrelled with the woman, or in a fit of delirium from drink had mistaken her for the devil, and murdered her. He himself at first asserted that several men had broken into the room, the devil being among them, and that he had beaten him out; but he subsequently firmly protested his innocence, and, according to the *Times*, "made a statement, which was reconcilable in its more important features with the evidence." Should he be innocent, as suggested, the case would be a *cause celebre* in the annals of circumstantial evidence; but his "statement," as reported on Friday night, is a mere assertion that he mistook the woman for a thief.

MR. FORSTER AT BRADFORD.

MR. FORSTER's masterly speech at Bradford will certainly raise him another great step in public estimation. Its general drift was against delay, not only in regard to the great question taken up confessedly by the Government, but also to those minor questions on the hope of finding any speedy solution of which Mr. Bright so carefully threw cold water last week at Birmingham. Mr. Forster took up Mr. Bright's metaphor about the difficulty of getting omnibuses six abreast through Temple Bar, and turned it against him "Well," he said, "but they may go through Temple Bar one after another, and I have generally observed if there were omnibuses going from the City to the West End, and from the West End City to the well laden with passengers whatsoever be the pressure, somehow or other they manage to get to their journey's end. It is very irreverent of me to suppose my chiefs in such a position, but I seem to see a wellfilled omnibus with Mr. Gladstone driving it, and with Mr. Bright, the most amiable and attractive conductor of it. That is the Irish land omnibus. That will go first, and the road will have to be cleared for that omnibus, and I should not like to be the unfortunate vehicle that stands in the way of that omnibus. Well, but after that omnibus has got through, I hope Lord de Grey and myself will drive our education omnibus in afterwards,"—a suggestion received with the loudest cheering,—for English constituencies don't believe in these long official delays. Mr. Forster further remarked that there was now a law against what are called in the cabalistic language of the hackney-carriage proprietors "crawlers," *i.e.*, cabs crawling along in search of passengers, but that in a crowded thoroughfare crawlers somehow disappear. He did not disapprove of Parliamentary "crawlers." He had driven "a crawler" himself in his time, and very likely should do so again. But where urgent political traffic of the first public moment forbids them, crawlers disappear in Parliament as well as in the streets, and he hoped it might be so this session, to make room for a few great measures for which the public has long been prepared. Mr. Forster has finally settled the question against delay in opening the primary-education campaign. Let us hope that he may prove as victorious a general as he did last session, in carrying it to a successful issue.

FRANCE.

THE French Government has resolved to prosecute M. Rochefort, and for reasons explained elsewhere we think the French Government is right. The Chamber certainly thinks so, permission to prosecute a Deputy having been given by a vote of 226 to 35. The only serious objections raised indeed are that M. Rochefort is too unimportant—a poor reason, for a flag, though a rag, is as important as the people it represents; and that he ought to be tried before the jury which, under a Bill proposed by M. Ollivier, will henceforward try Press offences. The latter reason would be a good one if juries in Paris were free, but as a matter of fact they are chosen by the Government of the day from among 2,000 devotees of the *régime*. M. Ollivier can if he likes secure their verdict as easily as that of the judge of the Correctional Tribunal; and as he will coerce neither, the judge is likely to be the more impartial of the two. We must not conceal from our readers, however, that observers who ought to know, such as M. Thiers, M. Rochefort himself, and, it is strongly rumoured, Count Daru, regard the prosecution as a decided mistake, and look forward with apprehension or delight to the opportunities of riot it will afford. On the other hand, the Emperor, who, while he defies Paris, understands France, is evidently in favour of a prosecution which will give him one more opportunity of a stinging pardon.

The debate on the prosecution showed M. Ollivier in a very favourable light on every point but one. He faced MM. Rochefort and Gambetta very courageously, but without losing calmness, and explained his policy very clearly. It was to prevent any "days of July," but maintain order, while leaving the Press free to do anything but incite to civil war, or defame the Emperor in a way which would give private individuals a right of action. They might attack the Ministry as much as they liked. To repress an armed movement, however, the Ministry must shed blood, and their one prayer was to be able to quit power without shedding it. They would neither be weak nor reactionary. All this is excellent, but M. Ollivier refers to the army a little too often. If he does not take care, he will create an impression among the workmen that their courage is impugned, and then the collision will be a matter of hours or minutes. As yet he seems only to have given the tradesmen courage to act actively, with big sticks, against the blouses, a most noteworthy sign of the hour.

THE FRENCH ARMY.

(*Army & Navy Gazette*, Jan. 22.)

As we presumed last week, the ridiculous story of Marshal Canrobert having threatened to mow down 40,000 Republicans if one of his men was shot has been officially contradicted, but we do not perceive that any proceedings have been taken against the paper which propagated a falsehood calculated to damage the Marshal's character as far as humanity and discretion are concerned. As a *traineur de sabre* Marshal Canrobert has never been regarded as very ferocious, and it has always been understood that he threw up his command in the Crimea because he objected to sacrifice his men by going in at the Malakoff. Marshal Canrobert chuckling over the inglorious duty of firing into an unarmed mob would have have been out of keeping with his antecedents.

The troops quartered round Paris have again been called up to the capital, as the new Liberal Ministry is determined not to allow the Reds to invade either the Corps Legislatif or the Tuileries. The Emperor has visited several barracks in an unostentatious manner, and has been well received by the troops, and, in spite of all the Republican preaching, there is little trace of disaffection in the Army. Some men have been reprimanded for attending public meetings, and have expressed contrition, and two politicians in uniform, who were found acting as missionaries, have been sent to Algeria to try their hands on the natives. A young officer has sent a challenge to M. Rochforte, who, having pledged himself to his electors, is not free to dispose of his body, and has therefore declined to fight. It is only fair to M. Rochefort to add that he has been out several times, and that there can be no imputation as regards his courage.

THE KNIGHTS OF MALTA.

IN spite of of British occupation the Knights of Malta have not altogether disappeared. The remnant of that interesting band held a meeting only last month at the Chateau of Count Schaftgolsch, near Breslau. More than seventy heroes answered the muster-roll, and amongst other decisions, it was agreed that 18,000 thalers (about £2,000) should be laid out in the purchase of the old convent of Trebnitz, which is to be turned into an hospital directed by Sisters of the Order of St. Charles Borromeo. As for military duties, the knights came to the determination to send two of their number every month to Rome to mount guard over the Council. Twenty-two knights, with a pluck worthy of the palmy days of the Order, have declared themselves ready to follow any armies into the field to tend the sick and wounded, and forty-seven others have undertaken to found hospitals in time of war.—*Army & Navy Gazette.*

THE OCEANIC TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY.

(*Economist*, Jan. 22.)

THE characteristic energy of English capitalists has been newly shown in the extension of oceanic telegraphy. Some months ago we published a list of seven schemes with a capital of nearly £6,000,000, which had been launched shortly after the success of the French Atlantic Cable, and the list, inclusive of companies for telegraph construction, may now be extended to thirteen, with a capital of £9,000,000, viz:—

		£
1.	British Indian Submarine Telegraph—Suez to Aden and Bombay	3,200,000
2.	*Direct English, Indian, and Australian	2,500,000
3.	Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta	660,000
4.	Great Northern Telegraph—extension and purchase of lines in Northern Europe	400,000
5.	*India, Australia, and China Submarine Telegraphs—First section, Ceylon to Penang	350,000
6.	International Mid-Channel	25,000
7.	West India and Panama	650,000
		5,785,000
8.	British Indian Extension—Ceylon to Singapore	460,000
9.	*Great Oceanic Telegraph—S. W. of Ireland and Halifax	600,000
10.	China Submarine Telegraph—Singapore to Hongkong and Shanghai—first section	525,000
	Do. do. additional capital for second section	300,000
11.	British Australian	660,000
12.	Great Northern Telegraph—China and Japan Extension	600,000
13.	Panama and South Pacific	320,000
	* Withdrawn or in suspense.	9,250,000

Deducting the three schemes marked, which have not succeeded, there remain ten companies with a capital of £6,000,000, all launched within a few months for enterprises of this novel kind. If we include the two Atlantic Cable Companies, which are older, we should have twelve companies with a capital of about £9,000,000 almost all promoted or completed within a very short time, and nearly covering moreover the whole field to which such enterprise can extend. This is very prompt work, and ought to be remarked at a time when some reproaches are made against English energy for not having promoted a scheme like the Suez Canal. We are expending on oceanic telegraphs in a year about as much as the canal cost all the independent shareholders in ten. The two enterprises besides are not to be named together in importance—the judgment of the English capitalist as well as his energy being shown by his taking to the one and not to the other. The telegraphs in the present state of the world change materially the conditions of trade at comparatively little expense, and are therefore in *great* demand; and if the business is risky there are at least large profits in it—things which can hardly be said of the canal. It is not their neglect of a scheme not really demanded by business, or only in moderate demand, which will show that the enterprise of English capitalists has been beaten or approached in the promotion of important and novel undertakings.

If anything, money is too easily found here for colossal and novel schemes. The great danger is that people will meddle with such things who ought not to touch them at all; who have not the large capital, and skill, and knowledge necessary to engage in them with any moderate degree of safety. The energy displayed requires rather to be moderated than stimulated. We propose therefore to point out one very great danger which oceanic telegraph companies must run—the infringement of the monopoly necessary to a profit. Some time ago we showed that there was more than one difficult condition in the business—the chance of cheaper cables, the limited capacity of the wires and consequent necessity of serving great trades, of which there are few in the world, and various dangers all lying in the very near future; but the main difficulty was this of the monopoly, which appears necessary to large profit, but may be easily attacked, and is almost certain to be so. The experience already acquired amply confirms what we said, and may excuse our returning to the subject.

First—as to the necessity of monopoly to profit, and that the monopoly of serving a large trade,—the facts lie on the surface. As with other communications, only a certain quantity of *road*, so to say, is required for the work; to construct more is to distribute the same profit over a larger capital. And the quantity of long-distance telegraphing must be very limited. The expense of correspondence, indispensable as it may be, can only bear a small proportion to the business done; and as long-distance telegraphing is necessarily expensive—the cables costing a great deal and the wires only doing *so* much work, out of the charges for which work all the profits must come—there must be high charges, for which only large trades will be able to supply messages in sufficient quantity.

If we look only at the capitals sunk, we shall see this more clearly. The capital, for instance, of the various Atlantic cables is £3,000,000; but it may be said there are two competing companies here, and we shall look therefore at a single non-competing scheme. To facilitate trade with India, China, and the East, the following companies are established in connexion:—

	£
Falmouth, Gibraltar, and Malta	660,000
Anglo-Mediterranean	260,000
British Indian Submarine	1,200,000
British Indian Extension	460,000
China and Submarine Telegraph	825,000
British Australian Telegraph	660,000
Total capital	4,065,000

This is certainly a large amount of capital on which a profit has to be earned by facilitating a certain kind of correspondence. Even a net profit of £400,000, or 10 per cent., which is less than what is expected, would be an appreciable sum for any great trade to bear. We are far from saying that such profits are in the least improbable, especially in the case referred to; but there is plainly a limit not to be passed under existing conditions. There is no business for competition to develope, and but a small margin within which competition could act without reducing profits to a very low point.

The *second* point, which experience has confirmed, is the small number of the fields available for such enterprise. The world in fact is pretty well covered by the schemes already projected. On the one side Europe is now connected with North America, and through North America, by means of the West India and Panama, and the Panama and South Pacific Companies, with all South America as well. On the other side, by the present extensions, India will be brought into closer connection with the West than before; and the whole East of Asia, the Eastern Archipelago, and Japan and Australia will also be embraced. The African continent, with the exception of the Northern coast, is passed over; but it may be doubted whether African trade would bear one of these expensive lines, and there is certainly no other omission. When the lines now in progress are complete, there will be no great extension possible which is not competitive.

The *third* point is the case with which the monopoly in any case may be attacked, and the likelihood of competition. Competition has indeed broken out very early. The second experiment in fact, that of the French Atlantic Cable, was competitive; and the schemes to occupy new fields came after. Among these again the great scheme for communicating with India and the East is from the first in competition with existing land lines, so far as India is concerned; and competition has sprung up for the China and Japan extension. As was very natural, the Russian Government, having lines to the east of Sibera, was not unwilling to promote a submarine extension to the ports of China and Japan. There is no competition as yet for the last link to Australia, and South America is divided between two non-competing companies; but these cases are exceptions; competition is already the rule.

After this experience we need say little to show the reasons for expecting competition, but our former statements may be simply repeated. Geographically, there is manifestly no difficulty. There is not a coast which may not be approached in half-a-dozen different directions, even where it may happen that a single terminus, as in the case of the French cable, is conceded exclusively to one company. Whether a cable starts from Havre or Valentia makes no difference in the competition for messages between Europe and America. And it is the same on the other side. The illustration as to China and India is more complete from the possibility of land communication in addition to that of submarine cables; but even if Siberia were impassable, which it is not, China and Japan, and through them both India and Australia, may be approached by a submarine cable across the Northern Pacific. And the peculiarity of the matter is that in telegraphy roundabout routes are as available as direct routes for purposes of competition. Distance does not *count* at all in the time of forwarding a message; messages can be exchanged between London and New York practically as quick as between Charing-cross and the Bank. The longest line therefore may and will compete with the shortest, if there is an opening at all; of course the shortest, if it is also the cheapest, should be able to work for a less profit, but that will not prevent competition if the longer line by engaging in it can add anything to its receipts. And while there is no geographical difficulty, there is a condition of the trade singularly favourable to new schemes. The very fact that telegraphic construction has become a separate business, while it has simplified the *working* submarine companies by giving them powerful and competent contractors to make the lines, is a new danger when the present work is over. The construction interest will be enlisted in the promotion and manufacture of too many cables. Unless a great change takes place, by which cheap cables can be laid so as to make an enormous increase of business possible—a change which would be detrimental to the present companies in another way—a sufficient quantity of legitimate work for the construction companies which the present spurt employs, is hardly to be looked for.

We should deprecate therefore a longer continuance of the present run upon cable companies, and any meddling with them at all by quiet people. With the competition already probable, it is likely enough that many expectations of profit will be disappointed; but if there is only a little more competition, good profits will be impossible. This would not be a desirable issue for the public any more than for the speculators, who are really doing a great service to business. Where there is a monopoly it is better for the community to have a rich company to deal with, which can satisfy demands for good treatment, and not a set of needy competitors, who must unite to fleece the public to get even a small return.

LORD NAPIER OF MAGDALA'S FOREIGN CRITICS.

(*Saturday Review*, Jan. 22.)

WHILST people in this country can find little new to say of our Abyssinian successes, except in the way of objections to the bill presented for them, it may help us to judge rightly of their market value in the world if we look at them from the point of view in which they were seen by intelligent foreigners. Such were the Military Commissioners of Prussia and Austria, sent probably rather to watch our shortcomings, and learn lessons from our defects, than with any notion that it would become their sole task to explain the means by which an English general achieved a dramatic completeness of victory which has hardly ever been paralleled. To do these gentlemen justice they have treated their subject *con amore*. The main thing that an English reader would naturally object to in the works of Count Seckendorff, who represented Von Moltke's bureau, and of Major Kodolitsch, who performed the same service for the War Office of Vienna, is that the elaborate details with which they are filled are burdensome to the non-professional reader. The Austrian account is not yet completed, the large volume published being intended only as a first part; and notwithstanding that it possesses the attraction of good Roman print, contrasting favourably with the crabbed type which Berlin patriotism prefers to the common-sense letters used by the rest of the world, we fear that the second volume will reach but a very select audience. Major Kodolitsch, in fact, is somewhat tedious in his military expositions; and, as he had the special disadvantage of coming up too late for what he most wished to see—the capture of Magdala—the contents of his work have rather the character of a complete inventory of our Abyssinian stock than the graphic style of a Military Correspondent hurried through stirring events.

Austria was, as usual, a little late in the field. Major Kodolitsch got no official orders until the first of March, 1868, although his mission had long before been talked of. Possibly the economic genius of General Kühn—of whos parsimony Austrian officers speak as bitterly as though that Minister were responsible for the whole deficit of Austrian finances—had misgivings of the cost of the mission, or delayed to give sufficient means to enable his envoy to travel becomingly. Certain it is that the Major started from Vienna some weeks too late, and, although using all possible diligence upon the route, yet had the vexation of only coming up with the expeditionary army when Magdala was already in its hands, and King Theodore dead. He had accomplished the journey from Vienna to the British head-quarters in forty-five days; but his diligence had no better reward than was offered by the opportunity of inspecting the successful force on its retreat—a work done with a thoroughness which really leaves undescribed no material point of the departments employed. There is an excellent notice of Lord Napier's own career, and especially of those brilliant services in Central India which show that an English general has at least as much of the *sabreur* as of the Engineer in his composition. This is followed by elaborate chapters on the technical details of the Expedition, most of which have been already sufficiently described for the general reader, and may be passed over with the one remark, that in his account of the Land Transport Train, and its local reorganization when its first breakdown threatened to check all field operations, Major Kodolitsch places in a plainer light than we have seen it put before the prescience with which Lord Napier again and again urged upon the Bombay Government the duty of providing thoroughly for what was to prove of vital necessity to an uninterrupted advance. Sir Seymour Fitzgerald and his advisers appear never for one moment to have grasped the truth that the transport of an army must have a special relation to the field of its employment, nor to have discerned that to risk the keeping twelve thousand combatants standing still for want of a few dozen trustworthy mule-drivers was a flagrant instance of penny wisdom to be dearly paid for in wasted pounds.

There may be noted here, what we fear the fussy inquisition of Bombay office underlings by Mr. Candlish and Captain Beaumont will hardly bring to light, that the real error goes higher than any committed by the very mediocre official on whom the preparation devolved. It argues a profound ignorance of the whole course of Indian procedure that Sir Stafford Northcote should have taken the step of putting this vast responsibility upon the Governor of Bombay. It is all very well for the ordinary British mind to believe that there is really any special dignity or experience attached to the two minor Presidencies which should fit their administrators for important functions. In India it is perfectly understood by every educated man that the Governors of Bombay and Madras are merely deputies for the Viceroy over two of the dozen provinces entrusted to him, with no more initiative power than any other of the subordinates who bear the humbler titles of Chief Commissioner or Lieutenant-Governor; and that the difference of salary and dignity is merely kept up as the relic of a past age of Indian history, and as a convenient means of occasionally providing for political services. Mr. Disraeli's Secretary of State should have known at least as much as this, and should have been aware that an official of no more experience in administration than the new Governor of Bombay was as personally unfit as his advisers were by training unprepared to assume suddenly the onerous duties laid upon them. What led Sir Stafford Northcote into such a blunder it is difficult to say, but the natural result followed. The sudden inflation of importance breathed upon Sir Seymour and his Council, heretofore in the smallest things subject to Calcutta interference, but now independent of all check in matters of real magnitude, proved too much for the heads of those so elevated. The grandiloquent tones of the Governor's correspondence with Sir R. Napier, and the dictatorial manner in which the advice of the latter was rejected, augured ill for the success of the undertaking. Only by a happy admixture of good temper with an earnest resolve to take his own way when the expected difficulties came to justify him in remodelling his defective transport, did the general prevent a deadlock before the Expedition started. The story of the reorganization has already been sketched in English works, and may be passed over here with the remark that Major Kodolitsch does not admit that our train ever reached the degree of perfection which should have been attained. It would have worked far better, in his view, to have had a system of relays throughout, instead of carrying the same beasts through, and so mixing the various charges of the chief officers employed. On the other hand, he has no words too strong in which to praise the moral courage of those who assumed the responsibility necessary in order to bring order out of the chaos of unruly men and animals with which the army was burdened on its first starting.

Count Seckendorff's work has a natural advantage over that of his rival in that the author was present throughout the operations, and gives all his opinions at first hand. Less valuable as a technical work, its moderate compass contains an interesting account of the Expedition, together with some striking reflections on the general development of our military power in the East. The Count is not one of those who make light of the progress of Russia in the interior of Asia, or of France upon its border. He quotes emphatically the well-known dictum of Napoleon that the acquisition of Egypt is the chief step necessary towards making the Mediterranean a French lake, and declares his very natural belief that the real political motive of the Abyssinian Expedition was not so much to free captives as to place our prestige in its proper position in Oriental eyes. This, he implies, has been fully accomplished, for in the brilliant drama of Magdala he sees an equivalent for the occupation of Samarcand, and for the more peaceful success by which M. Lesseps has avenged the French failure in Mexico.

There is an interesting review, in Count Seckendorff's third chapter, of our Indian army organization as it existed before the Mutiny, and as it is now remodelled. Less than one-sixth of the old army were British troops, whereas now they form just a third, so that the whole cannot be judged much less formidable for defence than before, and it is almost beyond calculation that we should again have to tremble at our own native mercenaries so long as such a proportion is maintained. Unfortunately there is no fixed rule which can be relied upon for its preservation. The Viceroy, the Commander-in-Chief, the War Office, the India Office, and the Horse Guards have each their individual, and often clashing, views. This division of authority does not escape the keen observation of a critic trained to the direct and businesslike working of a Royal Staff bureau, with General Moltke at its head, and General Roon to defend its views in Council. But our inferiority in military organization Count Seckendorff dismisses with the passing but pregnant remark, that it is the fruit of our nation's long-standing jealousy of any abuse of armed power by its rulers.

We have not space to attempt to follow the Prussian writer through his very graphic description of the arrival before, and capture of, Magdala. Were it translated we should possess a more thoroughly military account of the operations which closed with Theodore's death than any that has yet appeared; for the writer possessed the requisite previous knowledge, combined with a thorough impartiality and clear-sightedness as to all that passed—qualities which make his narrative especially valuable to the soldier. We shall here only notice that Count Seckendorff rejects in the most absolute manner the notorious story of the cows, declaring that Sir Robert Napier refused alike Theodore's request for modified conditions and the presents with which he accompanied it. It would hardly be worth while to notice these unhappy animals again were it not for the persistency with which Mr. Rassam and his friends, so recently as last summer, tried to make a case against the conqueror of Magdala. One of those friends, the owner of a ready pen at times too freely used, contrived to build up, on Mr. Rassam's story, a sensational picture of Theodore as an abandoned and betrayed but heroic monarch preferring death by his own hand to ignominy. As the whole of the correspondence has been published with Captain Hozier's work, and shows that Mr. Rassam, having been from the first contradicted by the Staff who were present when Theodore's offer came, has succeeded in getting himself finally contradicted from Aden by the Mr. Munzinger to whom he expressly appeals, and who as expressly declares that he "heard nothing about the cows," the matter, as far as Lord Napier is concerned, may well be left at rest. It would need more than Mr. Carlyle's powers to make such a hero of Theodore as could bear examination; and in all this age of sensational biography there has been no more hopeless attempt at rehabilitation than that which would have elevated the memory of the drunken and terror-stricken tyrant of Magdala at the expense of the general whose resistless approach came upon him as the stroke of fate.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—For Breakfast.—The *Globe* says—"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocoas, but we doubt whether any thorough success had been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Homœopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers, of whom also may be had Taylor Brothers' Original Homœopathic Cocoa and Soluble Chocolate Steam Mills—Brick Lane, London.

ROME AND RAMSBOTHAM.

(*Punch.*)

[Mrs. Ramsbotham, Junior, writing from Rome during the present "Economical Consul," as she calls it, gives us the following information.]

Dear Mr. Punch,—I have ascertained a great many things about the Roman Candlestick rights and cemeteries, which other Co-respondents of the daily papers are unable to get hold of.

My poor dear mother, when alive, used to tell me how "the Pope lived in a vacuum;" and she was quite right, for the palace so-called is still here, and Pious the Ninth (or Master Fretty, as his real name is) decides in it.

Talking of rights and cemeteries, there are some very peculiar. For instance, once a year the good Pope says mass in the cistern. I wonder he's so well, considering his age, and the dampness of such a place. The cistern, it is true, is fitted up as a chapel, and painted and decorated; but I recollect well enough what our cistern was for a long time after it had been cleaned out, a nasty, mucky, damp, dirty place as you wouldn't let a cat sleep in, let alone a human being saying mass.

An imminent dilatory of the Roman Church tells me that it is one of Pope's prilliveges, and likewise of some cannons too (though what cannons have to do with it, unless it's something to do with the temple power that they talk off, not the spirituous, which is different altogether) as I was saying, it's the prilivege of the Pope and some others to say mass in their night-caps. But Lor! what a prilivege! I wouldn't say anything to anybody in mine. I have been here from the first, which is from the eighth of December last.

Oh! The antipathies of the place! Wonderful!! all old, every bit of it. And talk of underground railways in London!! Ah, you should see the Roman Currycombs made by the earliest christian Marthas, who used to meet between 2 and 3 A.M. to sing hymns for fear of prosecution.

Mr. Rossy is the great antipathy here. I think it's the same that invented that large telescope in Ireland somewhere.

My attention is always being drawn off by some friend to the monuments of ancient Rome. Why call them monuments, when they're not a bit like ours in the city? But that's the worst of imitations. Our monument at home, by the way, was built by Roman Candlesticks, in remembrance of the fire of London, wasn't it? Or am I confusing that with the Tower?

But, there, I'm wandering from my point.

They won't be able to call the Roman Bishops "a lot of old women" in future, because it's well known that a lot of old women can't keep secrets and these do. You can t get anything out of 'em.

Oh! it is a grand sight to see all the Carnavals in purple, the Bishops, the Petrarchs, and the gorgeous Larkymantrites of the East walking in profession. The only report about is, that some people don't think the Great Doctor will be put forward this time, and some people do. The Great Doctor is, of course, as you know, intended to declare that the Pope is invaluable.

There are two great and celebrated churches in Rome. One is the Sir Peter's, and the other, for distinction, is the Other'un, or to speak correctly, the Latter'un; but I am given to understand that this title is only used when you speak of Sir Peter's as the Former'un.

The new year was hushed in by the cannons of Sir Angelo, not the same as those I mentioned before, they were men, these are distillery. I recollect a Mr. Angelo, who used to teach my brothers fencing, and single sticks and other sticks; perhaps it's the same gentleman knighted and got cannons. Lucky man to get "cannons;" a lovely park it was some years ago in the neighbourhood of Edgware, and belonged to a nobleman, who has now departed this life and every other.

They don't know much about spelling here. Look at this, copied from a list of a commission. You'll also observe some queer things about these "Commissionaires" of the Roman Candlestick persuasion:—

1. Innocent Sannibali, Bishop of Gubbio.

I thought Gubbins bad enough for a name, and I don't like my own; but "Gubbio!" goodness! he must be an innocent. The next is evidently a Scotch gymnastic, only I never saw "toddy" spelt like that before; but, there! the hash the foreigners do make of our language!

2. John Rosati, Bishop of Todi.
3. Julio Arrigoni, Archbishop of Lucca.

I always said that I thought Mlle. Lucca was a very good person, and I am not sorry to see she has an Archbishop all to herself. I've heard of a private Chilblain before this, but never of a private Archbishop. To continue:—

4. Pantalion Monserrat of Navarro, Bishop of Barcelona.

Looks like Pantomime time, doesn't it, and Barcelona is where the nuts come from.

5. Charles Jean Fillion, Bishop of Mans.

Well, if Mlle. Lucca has an Archbishop to herself, 'tis but fair that the other sex should at least get a Bishop. Only put it down with due regard to topography: "men," not "mans."

6. Charles Macchi, Bishop of Reggio di Emilia.

Bishop of another young lady. Don't know her. Is Macchi a mistake? Do you think they mean Charles Mathews, or, perhaps, Charles Mackay, who wrote those charming ballets?

The fathers of the consul are just now occupied with the ladies' indentures,* issued by the Pope giving all the preserved cases of execrations and ablutions, and also they are engaged in disgusting the questions contained in the syllabub.

We are now going to drive in the Torso and up the Pinch'em. More in due time.

From yours ever,
LAVINIA R. JUNIOR.

P.S.—The weather-prophets say we 're going to have a very bad time of it in Rome; but I don't trust much to their vaccinations. Give me Old Moore and Zamiel for safety. I hope it's not true that Zamiel is no more. I should miss his work in the new year.

---

* Perhaps our esteemed Correspondent alludes to the Latæ Sententiæ.—ED.

LEA and PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy, remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public, speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DOLLOND'S.

DOLLOND'S TELESCOPES.

DOLLOND, 59, St. Paul's Churchyard, London. Established upwards of 100 years. Optician to the Queen, the Admiralty, India Office, Trinity House, and Royal National Life Boat Institution. Manufacturer of Achromatic Telescopes (invented by his ancestor in 1758), Binoculars, Microscopes, Spectacles, and Mathematical Instruments of best quality. Catalogues on application. The public are cautioned against spurious articles bearing a forgery or imitation of the name.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL'S
GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS
at Moderate Prices for Cash.
THE 1870 ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Post free to India.

THE GENTLEMAN'S GUINEA ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for Walking, or Patent Leather for Dress, free to India by sample post on receipt of remittance for 22s., and a paper pattern size of sole. Remittances to be crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, Oxford Street, London, W.

YARROW AND HEDLEY'S
SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Steam Launch complete with Machinery:—	
23 feet long, to seat 8 persons	£145
30 feet long, to seat 12 persons	£195
37 feet long, to seat 20 persons	£245
43 feet long, to seat 30 persons	£360
Machinery to suit boats built abroad:—	
Of about 23 feet long	£95
,, 30 feet long	£115
,, 37 feet long	£140
,, 43 feet long	£180

Any of the above Steamers can be carried on a ship's deck complete, and ready for immediate use.

Full particulars forwarded on application to

YARROW AND HEDLEY,
ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS,
ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR LONDON.

Prospectuses can be obtained at the office of this Journal.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,
FREE FROM ADULTERATION.
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils; and are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them for use at

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

BANKS.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK of INDIA, LONDON, and CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts

On London at 6 months' sight above £50		at 1s. 11 3/4d. per Re.
4	,,	,, at 1s. 11 5/8d.	,,
3	,,	,, at 1s. 11 9/16d.	,,
2	,,	,, at 1s. 11 1/2d.	,,
1	,,	,, at 1s. 11 7/16d.	,,
On demand		at 1s. 11 3/8d.	,,
On Scotland and Ireland			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight		at 1s. 11 5/16d.	,,

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Coconada, Ceylon, Hongkong, Foochowfoo, Shanghai, Hankow, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. per annum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	6 per cent.
6 do.	5 ,,
3 do.	3 ,,

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondies made payable to Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 19th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	£3,200,000
Reserve Fund	800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.

AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{ The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receive Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling). In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.

4 do.	1/11 11/16	,,
3 do.	1/11 9/16	,,
2 do.	1/11 1/2	,,
1 do.	1/11 7/16	,,
On demand	1/11 3/8	,,
On Scotland	1/11 3/8	,,
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe	1/11 3/8	,,

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 3rd January, 1870.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.—ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, and other insurable property, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at current rates, by PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the Island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.

The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agent.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE and LIFE.

HEAD OFFICE—Queen Insurance Buildings, Liverpool.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions).

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

CHAIRMAN—Bernard Hall, Esq.

DEPUTY CHAIRMEN—{ William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.
William Hickman, Esq
R. W. Kelley, Esq.
George B. Kerferd, Esq.
Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
John T. Pagan, Esq.
Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
John Sharp, Esq.
N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
J. B. Thomson, Esq.
C. J. Thomas, Esq.
H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank, and the National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood, Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M.D., Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M.D., London; F. S. Stedman, M.D., Bombay.

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices. Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives, and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars, and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances, apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.

CHIEF OFFICES,
17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.

POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.

The Capital subscribed by nearly 2,000 Shareholders is nearly £800,000.

The Annual Income in 1868 exceeded THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME

In	1859, 1860, 1861	£101,000 average per an.	£33,000
,,	1862, 1863, 1864	£123,000 ,,	£41,000
,,	1865, 1866, 1867	£180,745 ,,	£60,000

The Royal Naval, and Military and East India Life Department affords peculiar advantages to officers and others in the Navy, Army, and Mercantile Marine.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA HAVE THE OPTION OF EFFECTING ASSURANCES AT CIVIL RATES OF PREMIUM.

GENERAL SIR FRED. SMITH, K.H., F.R.S., Chairman.

Alfred R. Bristow, Esq., Solicitor to the Admiralty.
Dr. Reginald Read, London.
Edward Hamilton Anson, Esq., London.
Alderman Carter, M.P., Leeds.
J. T. G. Child, Esq., Manchester, Merchant.

INDIAN BRANCHES.
CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.

Agent at Madras (Messrs. Lecot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns in India.

Secretary Indian Branches:—J. L. NAPIER HAY: Esq.

Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.

Assistant Secretary—C. J. Wallis, Esq., F.S.S.

Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

Annual and Half yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next birth-day.	CIVIL. Premium. Annual.	CIVIL. Premium. Half-yearly.	Age next birth-day.	MILITARY. Premium. Annual.	MILITARY. Premium. Half-yearly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	30 7 4	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 8	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0

TABLES OF RATES FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Annual Premium for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable to the Representatives of the Assured in the event of PREVIOUS death, or to himself on his attaining either of the undermentioned ages:

Age next birth-day.	CIVIL. Payable at 50 or Death.	CIVIL. Payable at 55 or Death.	CIVIL. Payable at 60 or Death.	Age next birth-day.	MILITARY. Payable at 50 or Death.	MILITARY. Payable at 55 or Death.	MILITARY. Payable at 60 or Death.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 8 0	34 0 0	31 0 0	20	55 0 0	41 8 0	39 8 0
25	45 8 0	39 0 0	34 8 0	25	52 0 0	46 8 0	43 8 0
30	57 0 0	46 8 0	40 0 0	30	62 8 0	54 0 0	49 0 0
35	77 8 0	58 0 0	48 0 0	35	81 8 0	65 0 0	67 0 0
40	116 0 0	78 0 0	59 0 0	40	119 0 0	84 0 0	68 0 0

Premium for Short Terms and other Assurance will be furnished on application.

1. Policies once issued by this Society are absolutely indisputable except in cases of fraud.

2. Policies in full force during days of grace allowed for payment of premium.

3. Policies which have been in force for 5 years are not liable to forfeiture on account of the temporary inability of the assured to pay the premium, as the Directors will advance the premium as often as the value of the Policy will admit, and allow the amount to remain as a debt against the Policy.

4. Medical Fees paid by Society when the Assurance is for Rs. 2,500 and upwards.

FIDELITY ASSURANCE.

The European Assurance Society is the only Society in India and the Colonies specially empowered by the British Parliament to guarantee the Fidelity of, or become Surety for, Officers of Her Majesty's Naval, Military, and Civil Service, besides Managers, Secretaries, Accountants, Cashiers, Clerks and others holding situations of trust in Banks and public Companies, private Firms, &c.

FIDELITY AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMBINED.

This method, introduced by the Society, confers important advantages by the Reductions allowed in the Life Premiums to the extent of from 50 to 100 per cent. of the Guarantee premium.

AGENTS WANTED AT UP-COUNTRY STATIONS

INSURANCES.

IMPERIAL FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—LONDON.

Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Houses and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, continue to be issued on behalf of the above Company by the undersigned.

Risks on Elphinstone Circle at reduced rates.

THE LONDON, ASIATIC & AMERICAN Co. (Ld.),
1st January 1866. Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling; Funds in hand exceed £1,300,000.

Fire premiums for	1859	£228,314
Do.	1861	292,402
Do.	1863	341,668
Do.	1865	414,733
Do.	1867	460,553
Showing an increase over 1859 of		£232,239

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture both in Bombay and in the Mofussil insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

Life premiums for	1860	£73,150
Do.	1862	105,703
Do.	1864	152,159

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company

Bombay, 1st January 1869.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

WANTED.

WANTED, a respectable ENGLISH WOMAN, Married, to take entire charge of a CHILD for a short period. Reference given and required. Address by letter R. O. B., "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.
(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel)

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS in the commodious premises at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street are open daily, and that Hot-chops, Steaks, and Oysters, &c., &c., are served up in a superior style, at a minute's notice.

The Billiard Room and ordinary Tiffin Room are on the ground floor, and on the first flat there are half a dozen nicely fitted up private rooms for tiffins.

A First class selection of WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER, &c.
JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

BYCULLA REFRESHMENT ROOMS.

JEWANJEE AND COMPANY, Proprietors of the Byculla Hotel, beg to intimate that they have now OPENED a REFRESHMENT ESTABLISHMENT in connection with their Billiard Room adjoining the Byculla Hotel, where Steaks, Chops, and other refreshments can be had at any hour at reasonable prices. Care will be taken to serve only first class meats, and excellent arrangements have been made for cooking at a moment's notice, by means of a patent stove, just received from Europe, any dish in the bill of fare.

Private Rooms have been expressly built for the accommodation of Visitors, in connection with the Billiard Room, which has been refitted, and in which there are now four first-class Billiard Tables, briliantly lighted with Gas.

Wines and Spirits and American Drinks of every description can be had at the bar of the Billiard Rooms.

GREAT EASTERN HOTEL,
WINE & GENERAL PURVEYING COMPANY (Ld).
ALLAHABAD BRANCH.

HOTEL DEPARTMENT ONLY.

ALLAHABAD having now become an important city, to meet its growing requirements, the Company has, at considerable expense, enlarged and improved their Hotel by the addition of an upper storey. From its central position, and close proximity to the Railway Station, the Hotel offers to Travellers, wishing to break their journey, a comfortable and quiet resting-place, with Refreshments of the very best.

The Hotel is on the Queen's Road, Allahabad, and within an easy walk of five minutes from the Terminus. It is fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner, and suited both for Families and Single Gentlemen; but the upper rooms are more especially adapted for Families, as they can be occupied one, two or three, en suite, with capital Bath Rooms attached. These Rooms are also, without exception, the coolest and most comfortable in the station.

The Wines, Spirits and Beer are selected from the Company's stock in Calcutta, and fresh supplies are sent monthly, thus ensuring to visitors the best and most unexceptionable articles of the kind to be procured in the North-Western Provinces.

A first-class slate Billiard Table is provided for the use of the Residents, and for the amusement during the short interval of Gentlemen passing through. The room is detached, and at some distance from the main building.

TERMS—STRICTLY CASH.

LINDLEY & WARREN,
PHOTOGRAPHERS & MINIATURE PAINTERS,
23, APOLLO STREET.

Studio open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Ivory Miniatures painted, Photos. coloured, and Photographs copied, enlarged, and coloured by a first-class London Artist.

A splendid selection of Masonic Jewellery and first-class Albums (for 2 and 4 Portraits) on view, and for Sale at a reduction of 25 per cent. 200 Views of Bombay and its Vicinity on Sale.

THE BYCULLA STUDIO.

NOTICE. MR. STRETTON has much pleasure in announcing the OPENING of the above STUDIO THIS DAY. Its position, removed from the business part of the City, and standing in a large Compound, not only affords every facility for the exercise of the Photographic Art, but materially conduces to the comfort and convenience of the Public; by Ladies the private character of the establishment, and its internal arrangements, will be particularly appreciated. Constructed at a considerable outlay for securing perfect lighting and ventilation it is peculiarly adapted to the requirements of a hot climate, the temperature rarely exceeding that of any other part of the house. From his recent connection with the eminent Firm of Messrs Mayer et Pierson of Paris, Mr. Stretton can guarantee first class work.

Carriages and Horses taken in the Compound. Horses and Carriages taken in the compound with artistic natural background.

The Studio is open daily, Sundays excepted, from 7 A.M. till 4 P.M.

No. 1, Love Lane, Parell Road.

16th November 1869.

BOUCHARDAT'S
GLUTEN BREAD
and
GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding it, depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarize themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY
FOR
INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.
(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)
GOA POWDER.
MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder	12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acide Falcrubici)	12 as. ,,

A liberal discount to the trade and to charitable institutions.

Bombay, 30th January 1869. D. S. KEMP & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, at T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON'S, Hummum Street,

A very great choice of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, by the best makers.

Repairs in Watches, Clocks and Jewellery undertaken and carefully made.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON.

FOR SALE, PAINTS and OILS from the Manufactory of Messrs. JOHN MATHEWS & Co., HATTON GARDEN WORKS.

PAINTS,—White, Green, Black and Chocolate.
Zinc Metallic White.
White Zinc.
White Lead.
Red Lead.
Oxide of Iron.

OILS.—Boiled and Raw Linseed.

Apply to the Agents in Bombay,
14, Meadow Street. OWEN & OKELL.

FOR SALE.

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a WINDMILL, by Gwynne and Co., London, the property of the Municipality.

The above Mill can be used for various purposes, such as grinding corn, turning all kinds of light machinery, &c., and with scarcely any expense. A plan of it can be seen, and full particulars respecting its mode of working, original cost, &c., obtained at the office of the undersigned, or that of the Executive Engineer, Apollo House, on all week days, between 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

All offers must be in writing, and the acceptance of the highest or any will rest with the Commissioner, to whom they will be forwarded.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay,
J. HARRINGTON,
Municipal Storekeeper.

Municipal Storekeeper's Office, Boree Bunder, 9th Feb., 1870.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed, two Portable Engines, by Messrs. Clayton and Shuttleworth, Lincoln, with enlarged Fire Boxes for burning wood fuel, and combining all the latest improvements:—

One 6 Horse Power nominal.
One 8 ditto ditto
One 10 ditto ditto } shipped per Dilharree, and may be
One 12 ditto ditto } expected shortly.

Hand Fire Engines, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with suction and delivery hose complete.

Two High Pressure Horizontal Steam Engines, each 12 horse power nominal, with boilers and mountings complete.

One Portable Steam Crane, complete to lift 5 tons, by J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool.

One 8 H. P. Horizontal Steam Pump, by Messrs. Shand and Mason, London, with boiler and fittings complete.

Also a Treble Action Pump, suitable for deep wells, and may be worked by hand or bullock power.

Double Barrel Lift Pumps, 6 in. bore, and 9 in. stroke, with 24 feet suction and 9 feet delivery pipe.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 feet long, 16, 20, and 24 gauge.

A few Wrought Iron Plate Girders, 33 feet long, 21 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per lineal foot.

Crab Winches, Galvanized Blocks, &c., &c.

Bar and Plate Iron, Cast, Shear and Blister Steel, &c., &c.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

22nd January 1870

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS,

for Children cutting their teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words 'JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

BREAKFAST.
EPPS'S COCOA.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING.

The "Civil Service Gazette" remarks:—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills."

Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1 lb. tin-lined packets, labelled—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists, London.

BENSON'S

WATCHES Of all kinds	CLOCKS Of all kinds.	GOLD JEWELLERY Of the Newest Designs
LEVER.	DRAWING-ROOM.	BRACELETS.
HORIZONTAL.	DINING-ROOM.	BROOCHES.
CHRONOMETER.	CARRIAGE.	EAR-RINGS.
KEYLESS.	CHURCH.	LOCKETS.
CHRONOGRAPH.	HALL AND SHOP.	NECKLACES.

GOLD LEVER HUNTERS, 14, 18, 23, and 35 Guineas.
SILVER ,, ,, 5, 7, 11, and 20 ,,

Mr. BENSON, who holds the appointment to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, has just published two Pamphlets, enriched and embellished with Illustrations—one upon Watch and Clock Making, and the other upon Artistic Gold Jewellery. These are sent post free on application. Persons living abroad can select the article required, and have it forwarded with perfect safety.

ORDERS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO

25, OLD BOND STREET; and THE CITY STEAM WORKS, 58 & 60, LUDGATE HILL, LONDON;

Or, if preferred, to H. S. KING & Co. (late Smith, Elder, & Co.), Bombay, of whom can be obtained the Illustrated Pamphlets.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poonah.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY.
No. 5, Forbes Street.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Few dozen superior St. Julien claret.
One Bycicle or velocipede.
A handsome English-built buggy.
A do. Arab horse, 7 years old, 15-1 high, goes quiet in single harness and saddle.

Bombay, 15th February 1870. BENNETT & Co.

DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE, & Co.,
NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Madeira in cases.
1 double-barrel gun with spare rifle barrel in case, with implements complete, by Alexander Henry.
Cases of Castillion brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Few barrels of T beer in quarts and pints.
Few dozen best sherry in quart.

DINSHAW, HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 15th February, 1870.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

To-morrow Wednesday, the 16th inst, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 2 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 31, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay—

6 cases book muslin
2 ,, quiltings
1 ,, handkerchieves
4 ,, striped dorrias
3 ,, colored lappets
2 ,, toilet looking glasses
30 boxes superior ruby champagne
1 case panorama balls
3 bales sodawater corks
2 cases eau de cologne
1 case buggy and carriage lamps
1 ,, birds' cages
1 ,, hand lanterns
1 ,, flowers under glass domes.
50 crates earthenware
10 bales canvas

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

FORT, MEADOW STREET, No. 25.

AUCTION SALE of a CASE of superior Flowered and bird embroidered Europe-made shirts, for the use of Parsee Ladies Gentlemen and Children.

Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. are instructed to submit to public auction, at their rooms, on Saturday next, the 19th instant, at 2 P M, a case of very superior flowered and bird embroidered Europe-made shirts for the use of Parsee Ladies Gentlemens and Childrens of very pretty and elegant patterns, to be sold in small convenient lots to suit the intending purchasers.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday next, the 19th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been instructed to submit to public auction at their rooms, No. 25, Meadow Street, Fort, opposite to the Oriental Bank, the following goods, viz.:—a few chests of best China tea expressly ordered, one hundred (100) dozen plain tumblers, spare white table plates and dishes, double branched new plated wall shades, best plated new table candlesticks with shades, a few lots of assorted glassware best China preserve, iron garden chairs, a small lot of choice wines, such as lisbon, port, champaigne and claret, pictures, lamps, railway rugs, Russia leather albums, meerschaum pipes, English half boots, cotton stockings, muslin gown pieces, a quantity of bear's grease.

AT 2 P. M.

An excellent new light and very handsome English-built C. spring buggy by Edwin Keste rton of Long Acre, London.

Also. a new English-built dog-cart highly-finished and very light

A second-hand shigram.

And any othey carriages and horses offering.

AUCTION SALE of very splendid and handsome household furniture, rich fancy goods, 6, 8, 12 and 18 lights rich cut glass chandeliers by Nash, handsome double and treble branched wall shades, magnificent large pier glasses in richly gilt frames, a valuable 8 day clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, superb oil paintings, handsome flower vases and rich table ornaments and figures, carpets, carriages, &c., &c., at a house No. 2, at Tardeo, opposite to the late Mr. Sunkersett's Temple.

On Monday, the 28th instant, Tuesday, the 1st, Wednesday, the 2nd, Thursday, the 3rd, Friday, the 4th, and Saturday, the 5th March next, precisely, at 1 P. M., on each successive day, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. have been favoured with instructions to submit to public auction, an extensive assortment of very rich and splendid household furniture and rich fancy goods, elegant 6, 8, 12 and 18 lights rich cut glass chandeliers, by Nash, handsome double and treble branched wall shades, magnificent large pier glasses in richly gilt frames, a very valuable 8 day clock by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London, superb oil paintings, rich flower vases and handsome table ornaments and figures, handsome cut glassware, first-class best electro-plated ware by Sarle & Sons, handsome table candlesticks with figured pedestals, ice plates and spoons, choice wines, rich carpets, and valuable carriages, railway rugs, harness, choice plants, garden seats, large wooden figures, two large iron treasure chests, two sewing machines, garden pumps, &c. &c. Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, one week before the day of sale.

BYRAMJEE, FRAMJEE & Co., Auctioneers.

Bombay, 15th February, 1870.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE of VALUABLE JEWELLERY.

This day Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, on account of the mortgagor, by order of Natu Oka:—

A great variety of brilliant diamond, emerald, and ruby rings, ditto hoops, rings, pearl ear and nose rings, gold breast pins, ear-rings, &c., &c

SALE of LANDED PROPERTY.

To-morrow Wednesday, the 16th inst., at 4 P.M., on the premises, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, by order of Thucker Mooljee Dhurumsey, on account of Gungadher Soonderjee all that piece of freehold land forming a portion of the oart called by the name of Putukwaudy with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Girgaum Road, bounded on the east by the house of late Mooktabai widow of Pandoorung Toolajee, and partly by the house Sokabai widow, on the west by the public passage of the oart, on the north by the house of Manock Juggunath, and on the south by the warehouse of Ebrahim Camroodin, assessed under No. 54, and by the Collector of Bombay under No. 551.

Bombay, 15th February 1870. CRAWFORD & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhil, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.